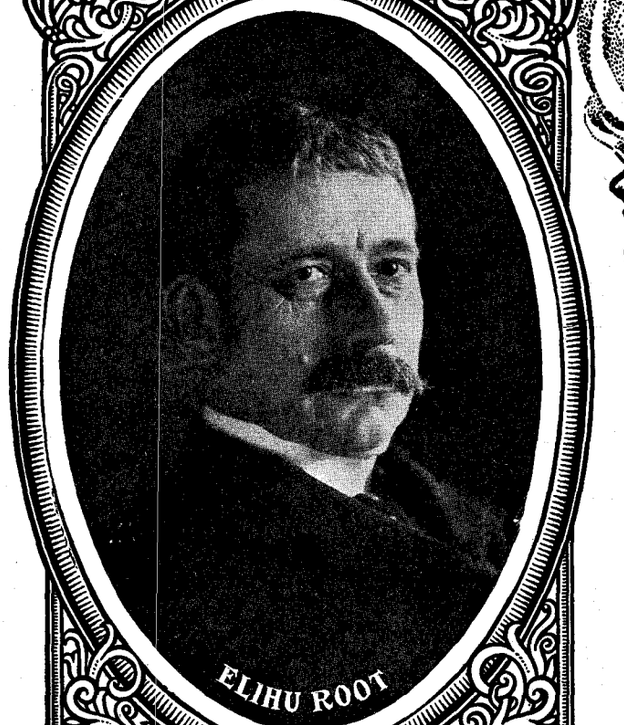
The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXI., No. 3. Whole No. 795. NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c



ELIHU ROOT

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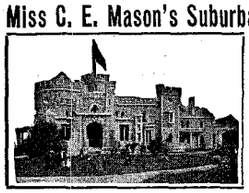

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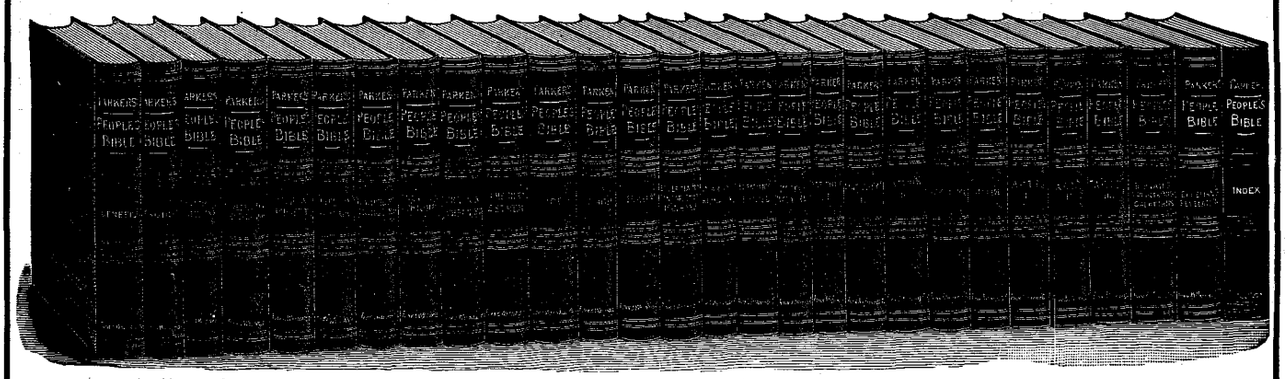

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. ROOT AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

IN commenting upon Mr. Elihu's Root's return to the Cabinet as the successor to the late John Hay in the Department of State, the New York *Times* (Dem.) declares that he relinquishes "the unchallenged primacy of the New York bar" and gives up "the richest law practise" in the world. Mr. Root's income from his law practise, according to trustworthy reports, amounts annually to $200,000. His salary as Secretary of State will be only $8,000 a year. Why is he willing to make this great financial sacrifice? The New York *World* (Dem.), seldom at a loss for a plausible solution for every problem, has the following answer for the question in a despatch from its Washington correspondent:

"In consideration of President Roosevelt's active support for the Presidential nomination in 1908, ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root has consented to give up the most profitable law practise in the country and return to the Cabinet as Secretary of State.

"Secretary Taft will withdraw from the race and throw all his influence to Mr. Root. In return he will be appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court by Mr. Roosevelt if Chief-Justice Fuller retires in his term, or by Mr. Root, if he is nominated and elected. . . . . .

"The President's support of Mr. Root will be of the strenuous kind. From now until convention time in 1908 every important appointment that is made will be handed out with the understanding, implied and understood if not actually stated in plain English, that the man to whom it is given will work for Mr. Root. The word will be passed along the line to all the present federal office-holders of the rank which entitles them to active participation in politics, and with the quiet but always effective work of the corporations and their agents it is expected that a machine will be created that will be powerful enough to secure Mr. Root's nomination on the first ballot.

"It was not until the President promised Mr. Root this kind of support that Mr. Root agreed to surrender the immensely lucrative law practise which impelled his retirement from the Cabinet and which he at first was decidedly averse to giving up. . . . . .

"The President firmly believes that Mr. Root is the greatest man in the country next to himself, and the one best suited to be his successor. Ever since his own nomination was assured he has been shaping things to secure Mr. Root's nomination in 1908, and when Mr. Hay's death left the first place in the Cabinet vacant he was convinced that the psychological moment for the first definite step in that direction and the positive declaration of his choice for his successor had arrived. Mr. Roosevelt thinks that Mr. Root's direction of the War Department and the manner in which he handled the Philippines are alone sufficient to make him President."

Even the conservative New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), by giving publicity to this story, seems in a measure to stand sponsor for its truthfulness, but in spite of this indorsement by widely separated

From the painting by A. A. Anderson.
ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

authorities, the story is not generally believed. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Mr. Root has returned to the Cabinet because the demand for his return was too urgent and flattering to be resisted, because his temperament and talents naturally adapt him to the place, and that furthermore his ambitions will be satisfied and he will consider himself well paid if he so discharges the duties of his great office as to receive the thanks and commendations of his fellow citizens. It is also pointed out that monetary loss is a matter of slight importance to Mr. Root now, as through the death of his father-in-law he has recently come into the possession of a fortune of $3,000,000. There is no attempt, however, to deny the fact that the position of Mr. Root as Secretary of State under present circumstances makes him an imposing figure in the political world, and that possibly affairs might soon so shape themselves as to lead his friends to conclude that he is the logical

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NOT MISSING ANYTHING ON THE WAY DOWN.
—Payne, in the Pittsburg *Post*.

MAKING IT INTERESTING.
—Rehse, in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

ASTRONOMY IN RUSSIA.

successor to President Roosevelt as the head of the Republican party and Chief Magistrate of the nation.

No man in recent years at least has taken a high and responsible position under the Government with so little unfriendly newspaper comment. Mr. Root appears to be immune from attack. For instance, all that the New York *American*, a radically Democratic paper, can find to say against him is that he is tied so closely "to the practitioners of high finance" that he will experience difficulty in breaking his "affiliations of this sort in a moment." Thus:

"It is impossible for Mr. Root in public service to ignore the clients who have made him great and prosperous in private life. This we say with the utmost good feeling to Elihu Root, whose ability all men must recognize. . . . . .

"Nevertheless, we think it will be an error for Mr. Roosevelt to make him Secretary of State. Mr. Roosevelt has had some experience with his diplomats. He has had the 'indiscreet' Loomis, who was more of an attorney than an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Now does he want for Secretary of State a man, able and honorable, who is at the same time entangled in one way or another with every big corporation in this country?"

The New York *World* (Dem.), quoted above, can not refrain from adverse comment on Mr. Root's clientele, and recalls the fact that it has included such men as "Boss" Tweed of long ago and some of the "James H. Hyde associates" involved in the present Equitable scandal. But at the same time, *The World* cites a case squarely in point which may dispel the fears of *The American*, as above expressed, and prove that Mr. Root will find it easy to ignore "the clients who have made him great and famous in private life." To quote:

"If proof were needed of Mr. Root's single-minded devotion to public interests when he is a public official it would be necessary only to refer to the Dady contracts. As a practising lawyer, Mr. Root, in consideration of a fee of $5,000, it is said, gave an opinion that Mr. Dady's right to certain sewer and paving contracts in Havana was valid. After he became Secretary of War he issued an order repudiating these contracts. As Secretary of War Cuba was his client, and nothing that he had done for a previous client was allowed to stand in the way of his official duties."

In the light of this instancce of Mr. Root's fidelity to his employer, no matter who he be, insinuations as to commitments to moneyed interests that might warp his judgment or interfere with his official duties are looked upon with suspicion. Those who know Mr. Root agree with the New York *Sun* (Rep.) in saying that morally as well as mentally he "is the fittest of all men to succeed John Hay in the Cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) speaks of the popular confidence in Mr. Root as natural, on the ground that his integrity and worth have already been proved, and says:

"As Secretary of War he gave the country a taste of his force as an administrator and of his ability to vitalize ideas and achieve results. To him more than to any other man we owe the modernization of our military system which came in the years immediately following the Spanish War. He saw the defects in the old organization—exposed by the test of actual warfare—and set himself to cure them. His remedies were heroic, and Congress listened reluctantly to his appeals for legislation which should sweep away abuses and remodel obsolete practises and ideas.

"It took three years of agitation to accomplish the reforms that the Secretary recommended. But in the end Congress consented to each and every innovation, and before Mr. Root resigned in 1904 he had the satisfaction of seeing the new system in actual operation and our army refashioned into an effective, modern, trustworthy weapon of defense. The creation of a general staff, the establishment of a system of schools of technical and professional training, with the War College at its apex; the introduction of the skeletonized company, the three battalion formation, the reorganization of the artillery, the limitation of details to the staff corps, and the nationalization of the militia—these are some of the reforms for which Mr. Root successfully labored and for whose far-reaching benefits he is entitled to the fullest personal and official credit."

But the highest testimonial to the qualifications of Mr. Root for any position he may choose to hold, was given by President Roosevelt in a public address delivered about eighteen months ago. In view of the important events which have followed, the remarks of the President on that occasion appear very significant. So we repeat the following:

"In John Hay I have a great Secretary of State. In Philander Knox I have a great Attorney-General. In other Cabinet posts I have great men. Elihu Root could take any of these places and fill it as well as the man who is now there. And, in addition, he is what probably none of these gentlemen could be, a great Secretary of War. Elihu Root is the ablest man I have known in our Government service. I will go further. He is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country, in any position, on either side of the ocean, in my time."

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SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE GEORGIA LYNCHING.

ONE day last month *The Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, Fla., in a cheerful and congratulatory editorial, expressed pleasure at the fact that lynching was on the wane in the South. This was scarcely one week before a gang of a hundred armed and masked white men broke into a jail and lynched eight prisoners with a savagery, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* declares, that was "inconceivable to a civilized man who was outside the influence of the mob's frenzy." This disgrace to Georgia occurred on June 29 at Watkinsville, within a few miles of the State university. The victims were one white man charged with murder, which he strenuously denied; two negroes charged with the same crime, which they confessed, one negro charged with the "usual crime," but whose guilt was not established, one negro who had already been condemned to be hanged, one negro charged with shooting another negro, and one negro charged with the theft of a rifle. A ninth negro escaped by feigning death until the lynchers had ridden away. The wholesale slaughter has aroused great indignation. Governor Terrell has offered a reward for the capture of the lynchers, and the citizens of Watkinsville have pledged their aid to the officials in hunting them down. These facts, in spite of the horrible crime that was perpetrated, furnish, as *The Times-Union* declares, "the best possible proof of our statement that lynching is on the wane," for, continues this paper, "the time was, and not so long ago, when the better classes would have stopped with deploring the event." Indeed, *The Times-Union* is fully justified in taking this encouraging view, if comment of the Southern press upon the bloody and cowardly affair is a true index of public feeling. The great majority of the Southern newspapers condemn the Watkinsville lynching in unmeasured terms, and are demanding that the leaders of the mob be punished as a warning for the future. Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"The incitement to the deed was occasioned by a case of criminal assault, altho all the victims were not accused of the crime, and some of them were under arrest for minor misdemeanors. This serves to illustrate the great wrong committed against law and justice when mob law is resorted to. In the blindness of passion no discrimination is made in the degree of guilt, and the innocent are treated with the same severity as the guilty. But there is no need of argument to condemn such lawlessness. It deserves upon its face the condemnation of every citizen who has a stake in the security of life and property, and such acts should brand the perpetrators as enemies to society equally worthy of punishment with the most guilty of their victims. If such acts are tolerated, even for the gravest offenses, they will soon be resorted to for lesser crimes or for avenging personal grievances. It has cost too many years of struggle to establish our system of judicial trial, as the safeguard of law and the surest means of punishing crime, to permit such usurpation of its functions by lawless mobs."

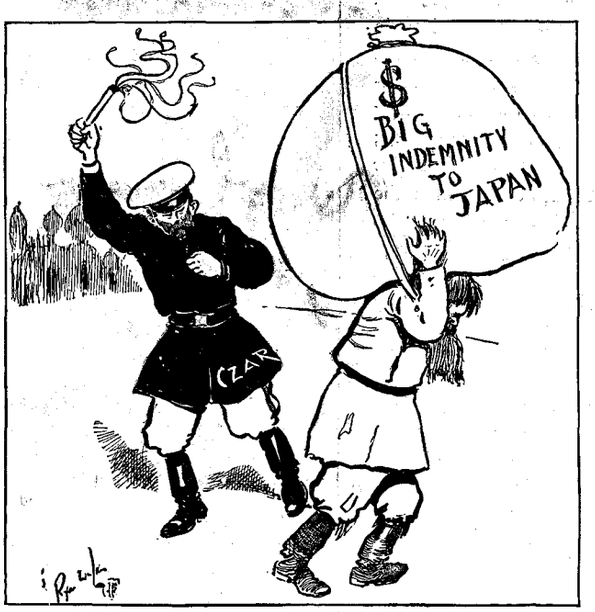
But such, exclaims the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, has mob law always been. "There is no trial. There is no deliberation. There is no respect of persons. When the mob goes on the rampage, no man's life is safe. The citizen who remonstrates with them and the jailer who resists them are lucky that they were not numbered among the victims." And the Raleigh *News and Observer*, after referring to the occurrence as one which "inflames prejudice against the South," and "is naturally productive of harmful general censure," attempts to fix the responsibility and says:

"Split hairs over the matter as they may, the officers of the law who fail to enforce the law can not escape responsibility for outrages committed against society. They may cajole a supine public opinion with protestations of their innocence and rectitude, but when the final reckoning of human affairs is made, blood-guiltiness will be among the sins for which they will have to seek forgiveness."

Many other Southern papers are holding the Governor and the sheriff accountable for the crime, and are calling upon these officials to make every effort to capture the lynchers and bring them to punishment. Thus the Savannah *News* declares:

"The Governor should do something more than simply offer large rewards. He should employ the best detective talent there is to be had, and he should continue the hunt for the lynchers as long as there is a possibility of finding them. If such barbarous deeds are to be allowed to go unpunished we shall get a name for lawlessness that can not be lived down in a generation. Immigrants will avoid us and capital will shun us. Our prosperity, of which we boast so much, will shrivel up. The Governor must do more than promise and offer rewards. He must take hold of the matter in a way that indicates that he means business, and which will encourage the people of the section where the crime was committed to lend him a helping hand."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* also calls upon the Governor and sheriff to act, but at the same time it acknowledges that they will have a hard time in bringing the criminals to book, for it seems



THE CZAR (to his subject)—"You furnished the men for my war, and now you must pay for not winning victory for me."
—Walker in the Cleveland *World*.

LINEVITCH HAS OYAMA ON THE RUN.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

CARTOONS ON THE WIND UP OF THE WAR.

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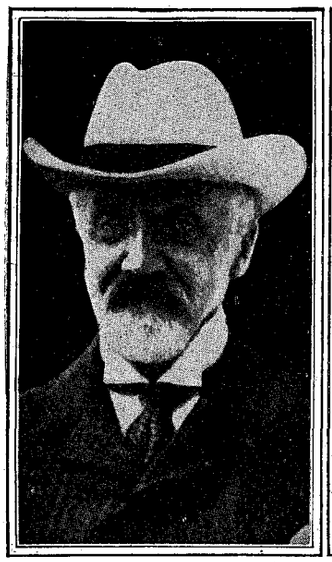
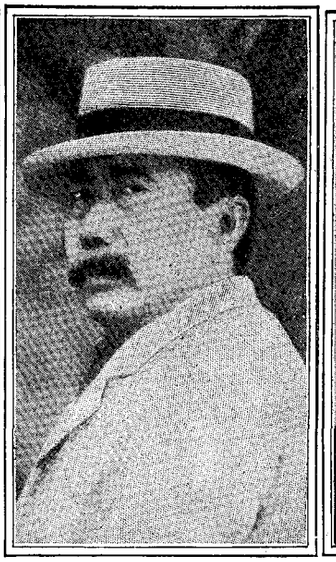


BARON ROSEN.

It is said that he was greatly opposed to the war. He was Minister at Tokyo and his reports regarding the preparedness of the Japanese were minimized at St. Petersburg. He succeeds Count Cassini as Ambassador to the United States.

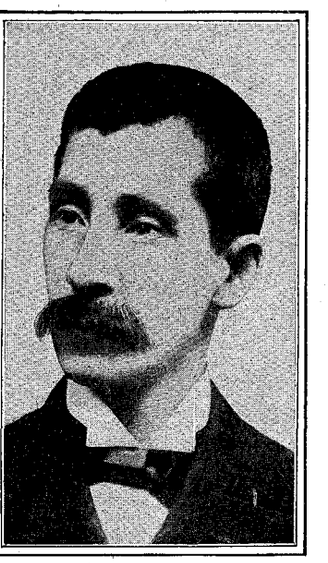
N. V. MURAVIEFF.

Formerly Russian Minister of Justice. The St. Petersburg *Slovo* says that he has neither the ability nor the temperament to conduct great negotiations, and predicts that his work will prove a disappointment.



KOGORO TAKAHIRA,

Japanese Minister at Washington. The Mikado charges his envoys to "make every effort to secure the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis."



BARON KOMURA,

Who has represented Japan at Washington and St. Petersburg. As Foreign Minister he conducted the long and delicate negotiations in Tokyo with Baron Rosen preceding the war. He is a Harvard graduate.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE PEACE ENVOYS.

that the immunity of the different members of a mob of Southern lynchers is usually secured by assassinating or threatening to assassinate all who try to bring them to trial. We quote the following substantially verbatim from *The Telegraph:*

"Sheriff Overby of Oconee County has an opportunity such as rarely comes to a man, to distinguish himself in the service of the State. He should not wait for the Governor to act, but should proceed, upon his own motion and in his own way, to apprehend the members of the mob who slaughtered eight of the inmates of the jail under his direct care. Oconee is a small county and not thickly settled. It is hardly conceivable that the names of those who committed the crime can not be learned, if the sheriff has the moral courage to undertake an honest investigation. However, we know very well how such investigations are thwarted as a rule. It is no trivial matter to endeavor to penetrate the veil of neighborhood secrecy. The local officer runs the risk of being killed himself if he become too hot on the trail. Many a one, in the past, has been shot from ambush. Jurors tremble at the thought of being summoned, should any of the lynchers be brought to trial. As bloodthirsty as the latter showed themselves to be at Watkinsville, they will be likewise desperate in protecting themselves."

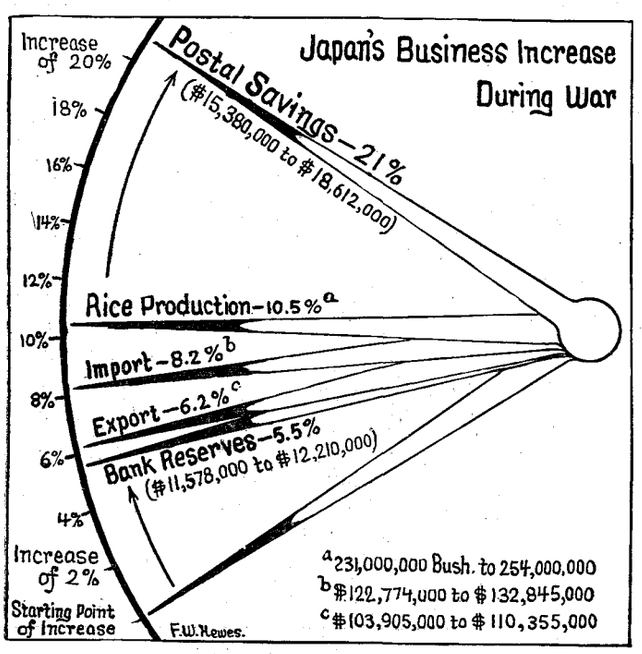
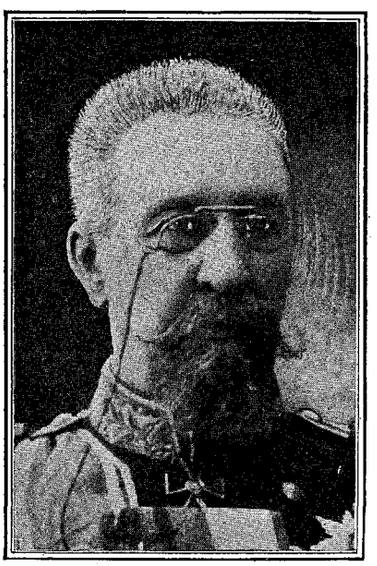


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN JAPAN DURING THE WAR.

F. W. Hewes makes this diagram for *Harper's Weekly* from data gathered by Sajiro Tateish, of Tokyo, from the several Japanese Government departments. It covers the first eight months of the war.

IS IT REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA?

THE Black Sea mutiny has convinced nearly all the American newspapers which were not convinced before that revolution is coming in Russia. "It seems almost impossible" to the Boston *Herald* "that Russia should come out of the present situation without revolutionary changes of some sort"; and the Chicago *News* argues that "where the evidences of a widespread insurrectionary spirit are so unmistakable, it is essentially improbable that an upheaval involving the entire empire can be long delayed." The fate of the mutineers makes little difference, we are reminded by the Newark *News*, the Providence *Journal*, and several other papers, for enough has happened to prove that the entire navy is honeycombed with disaffection. "The army may be loyal for the time," remarks the Providence daily, "but



M. BEZOBRAZOFF,

President of the Yalu Timber Company, and one of the chief instigators of the war. He has been threatened with death by peasants, and has invoked police protection.

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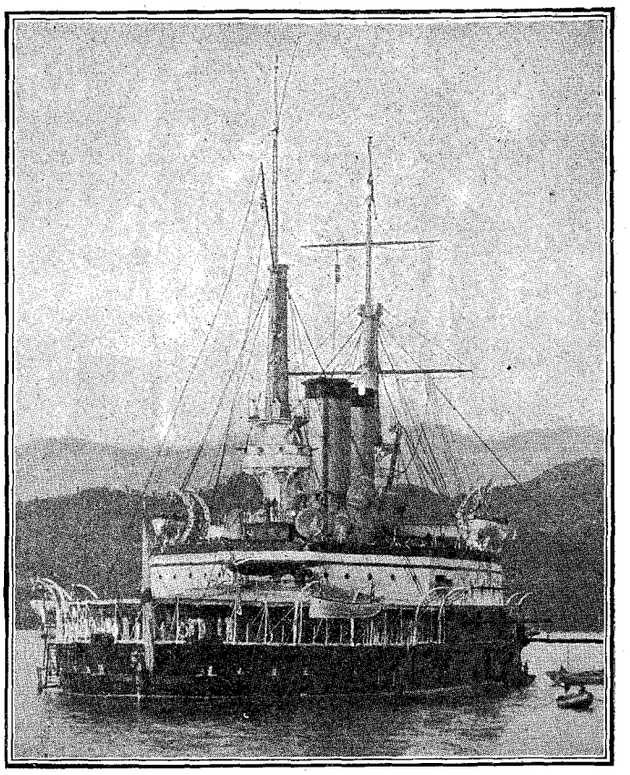
it is not likely to remain uninfluenced by the example of the sister service." "Without the support of the army, the autocracy is doomed," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen*, and it adds that "it is impossible to believe that in an atmosphere instinct with the spirit of revolt, the army alone is immune." "There is enough deep discontent among many of the soldiers here to render it doubtful whether they will stand the test of obeying orders to fire on the people in the streets," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press, and another report has it that in some regiments the men detailed for Manchuria are refusing to go and their comrades are refusing to make them go. Joseph Mandelkern, a New York real estate dealer who has been traveling in Russian Poland, arrived in St. Petersburg last week and told of an astonishing state of affairs in Warsaw. On June 29, he said, he saw a procession of twenty thousand persons carrying red flags, with not a policeman in sight, the police having been warned that if they appeared they would be murdered, and in Byelostok, Mr. Mandelkern says, the revolutionists are even wearing a sort of uniform, a blue blouse.

Reforms are promised, but "the period within which concessions will be of avail is fast drawing to a close," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The Houston *Chronicle* believes that "the clock of Russia's destiny has struck." It says:

"Defeated abroad, with a spreading revolution at home, it begins to look as if the clock of Russia's destiny has struck. Nicholas II. may go down in history as the last of the Romanoffs. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. The Czar has not been a bad man, but he has manifested the incapacity which in his situation is as bad as crime. By inheritance he obtained his throne; by heredity and the ills to which he is heir he may lose it. With a coterie of grand dukes, who are grand devils, with a bureaucracy that traditionally practises oppression as a fine art, his 'divine right' to rule and ruin may be questioned by the people and answered with the ax, with the royal head on the block, as happened to Charles I. in England and to Louis XVI. in France.

"For long years in Russia the existence of the Nihilists and the danger, more than once proved not to be vain, to Czar and duke of high degree of assassination from a bomb of dynamite at home in the palace or abroad in a carriage, no matter what the precautions, no matter how numerous the guard, has told the story in eloquent language of the bitterness of Russian oppression that could cause such awful revenge.

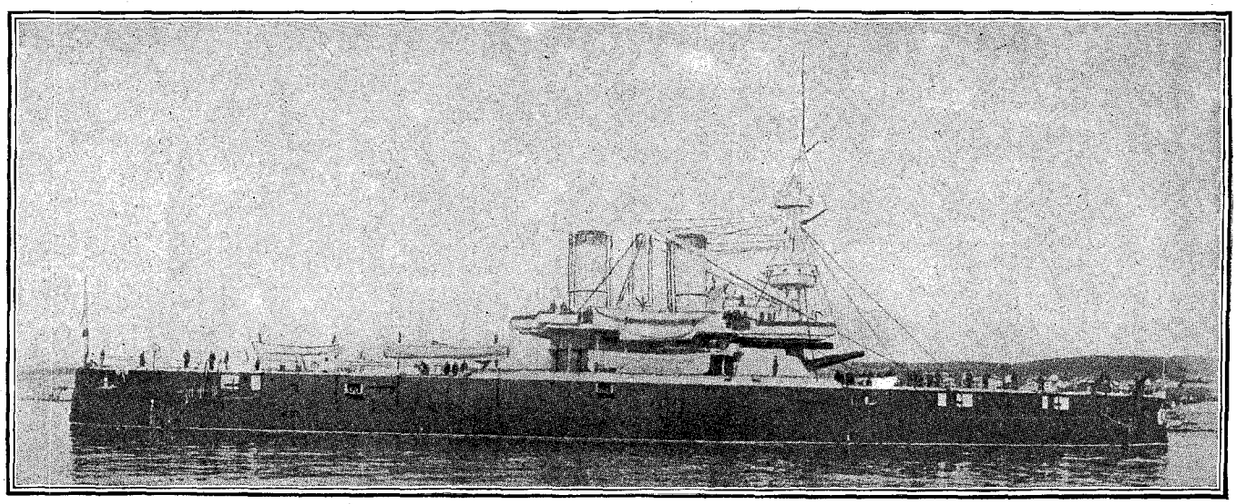
"Cruelty breeds cruelty. The tears of the exiles to Siberia and of the executioner's victims could not be and have not been shed in vain. The blood from the knout has cried to heaven. Strange and sure is the retribution of history. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.' Hard is the way of the transgressor, whether man or nation. With Him with whom a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years, punishment sometimes seems to us children of time to be very slow. But it is very certain. The vials of wrath often seemed closed and sealed; once they are opened no man, from the least to the greatest, from the mujik to the emperor, and no country can stand before the whirlwind."



THE "KNIAZ POTEMKIN TAVRICHESKY."
Seized by its crew on June 26, and surrendered on July 8 to the Rumanian authorities, who turned it over to the Russian Government.

Turning now to the papers that take the other view, the Mobile *Register* thinks Russia is hardly ripe for revolution, because the people "belong to a century different from ours, and have very little idea of concentration, unity of action, and, above all, are ignorant of their power." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says similarly:

"There is nothing to indicate any preconcert, and there is everything to indicate that the outbursts now in this part of the empire and now in that have only a remote connection with each other. There is not even harmony among the different parties and classes. Mutual distrust separates Jew from orthodox Christian, Pole from Russian, and the working classes from the employers, the peasant from the provincial nobility, and the Social Democrat from the



THE "GEORGI POBIEDONOSETZ."
Which was seized by its crew in the harbor of Odessa on June 30, but surrendered next day.

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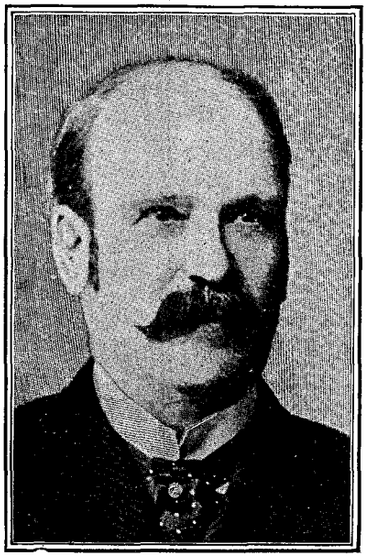
Liberal of the zemstvoes. The police play upon and foster this distrust, setting religion against religion and class against class. There is ferment, but there is no prospect of a united and simultaneous upheaval."

And the Detroit *Tribune* doubts if revolution is in sight. It observes:

"It will not do to point in our time to revolutions in the past. Overturnings of government were not so difficult when a mob could arm itself in a few hours almost as well as the army. When swords or ancient muskets were the best arm available for the army, it was not difficult to improvise a new army among the people; but the weapons of our time can not be improvised. It requires years to organize even the machinery to make them, and once properly equipped, governments have an insuperable advantage over the people, and this advantage is growing greater with every new invention. . . . . .

"If Nicholas II. is to lose his crown, it will not be by any organized action of the Russian masses, who are utterly incapable of concerted action, but by the intrigues of his own family, when they have made up their mind he must be sacrificed to save the dynasty; if the dynasty is to go, it must be overthrown by a conspiracy of the army leaders. It was in one of these two ways that previous czars have been disposed of. The people will worship the new Czar as loyally as the old one, however he reaches the throne."



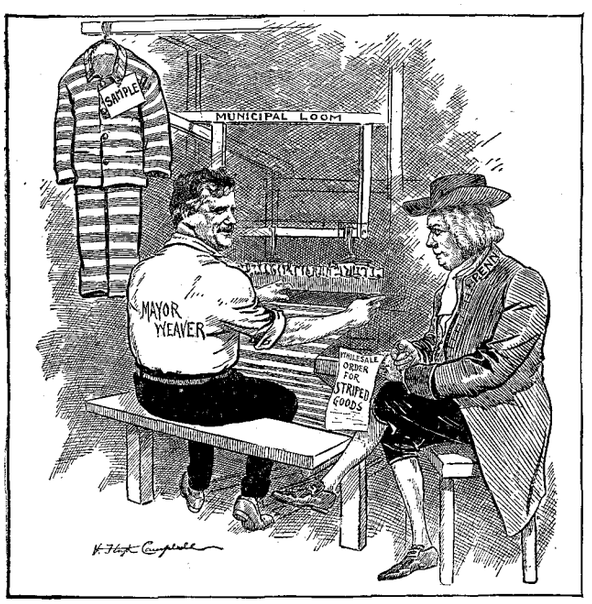
"DAVE" MARTIN.

Pennsylvania Republicans are wondering whether Martin or Senator Knox will control their party in that State.

CHOOSING A NEW LEADER IN PHILADELPHIA.

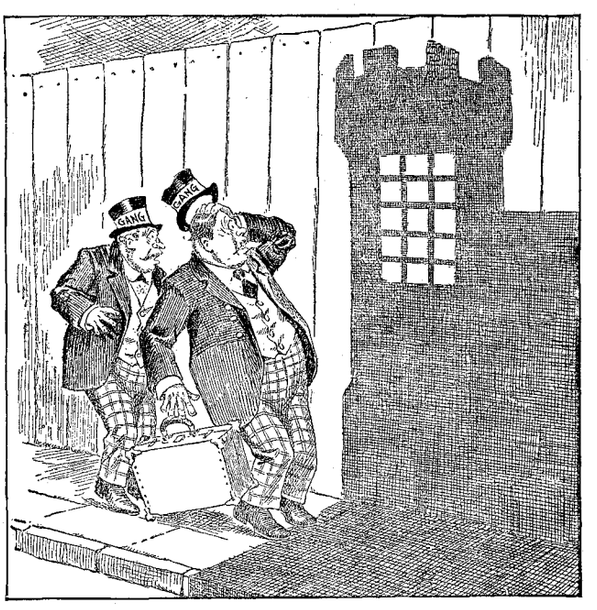
SO many have been the startling and important political events which have occurred in Philadelphia during the past two months that the initial victory over the gas trust now appears in the retrospect as only one of the lesser incidents in the grand campaign of reform. In speaking of the uprising of the citizens against the political machine and corruption generally in Philadelphia, *The Review of Reviews* for July says: "It is the swiftest and most thorough municipal revolution known in American civic annals." None of the more influential politicians of the old Republican "organization" remains in office. A few of them have been made defendants in criminal prosecutions, while all of them who profess allegiance to the old leaders are looked upon by the Philadelphia newspapers as unworthy of the trust and confidence of the people. So complete is the popular suspicion against everything connected with the old organization that the city Republican committee has deemed it advisable to withdraw the local ticket already nominated and agree to accept any ticket which the reform leaders may choose to put up. Nor is this all. The force of the aroused public opinion has been so drastic that it has caused the city council to repeal the great street-car "grab" and the gas-lease ordinance; while it has also enabled Mayor Weaver, in spite of the resulting inconvenience, to stop all work on contracts for the filtration-plants, boulevards, streets and highways, and to block other schemes involving the expenditure of over $30,000,000. The discoveries brought to light in the investigation of these contracts gave the reform leaders the strong upper hand. When "Boss" Israel W. Durham, bowing to the storm of public indignation, resigned his place as State Insurance Commissioner and abdicated from the leadership of the local Republican organization, Governor Pennypacker appointed David Martin to the vacant office, an appointment that is taken as a tacit recognition of Martin as the local Republican leader. Martin, according to Philadelphia accounts, has been an enemy of Durham and an enemy of reform as well. Senator Quay, the former Republican "boss" of Pennsylvania, once made the remark that Martin "was branded with the dollar mark on his brow." This appointment, therefore, puzzles the experts in the Philadelphia newspaper offices. "It involves contradictions and incongruities in every aspect," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). *The Public Ledger* (Ind.) suspects that the Durham machine, finding itself hopelessly discredited, has secretly taken Martin into camp and put him in command.

Some think it will take more than appointment as Insurance



THE WEAVER.

—Campbell, in the Philadelphia *North American*.



"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

—De Mar, in the Philadelphia *Record*.

IN THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

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Commissioner, however, to make Martin a leader. A strong movement is afoot, we are told, to put Senator Knox in command. The New York *Times* (Dem.) thinks such an event would be little short of revolution. To quote:

"The downfall of Israel W. Durham, the head of the Republican machine in Philadelphia; the virtual abdication of Senator Penrose, the weak and incapable successor of Quay in the management of the State machine, and the coming to the fore of Senator Knox are among the events, and chief among them, that have suddenly and in a radical manner changed the character of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania. . . . The overthrow of Durham appears to have made an end of Penrose, and now the decent Republicans of Pennsylvania demand that Mr. Knox shall assume the leadership, a post which he does not want and is reluctant to take. Mr. H. C. Frick, it is declared, will be his right-hand man and firm supporter. This is indeed a remarkable change, for Senator Knox and Mr. Frick are honest men."

CONVICTION OF SENATOR MITCHELL.

IF the verdict of guilty rendered by an Oregon jury on July 4, against Senator John H. Mitchell (Rep.) is irreversible, the Government has gained its first substantial victory in the campaign which it is waging against Senators charged with taking bribes. Senator Charles H. Dietrich (Rep.), of Nebraska, was acquitted, and Senator Joseph R. Burton (Rep.), of Kansas, once convicted, has been granted a new trial. But the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) asserts that the conviction of Senator Mitchell is based on "incontestable proof." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) also declares that "the facts brought to light at the trial make a record of official corruption and false swearing rarely developed in any criminal case." This, indeed, seems to be the consentient opinion of the press about the case. The only extenuation of Senator Mitchell that has been attempted is that his culpability might be due as much to ignorance and carelessness as to moral obliquity. This defense is suggested by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) in the following words:

"That Mitchell was legally guilty—that he infringed a Federal law—is not in doubt; but that he entered into a vulgar grafting scheme knowingly and deliberately, with intent to cheat the Government, has been the subject of doubt. Senator Mitchell made a passionate defense of himself in the United States Senate, and the public in Oregon was, in the beginning of the case, willing to believe that he was acting as attorney for importunate constituents, and that he was thus led foolishly or thoughtlessly to contravene the Federal statute which makes it a grave offense for a Congressman to practise before or to use his influence with one of the Government departments."

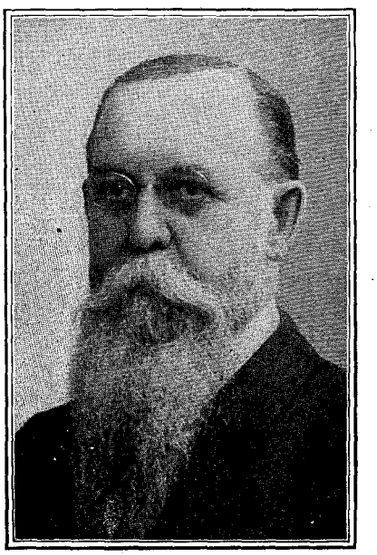
But, while Senator Mitchell will look in vain for expressions of pity and sympathy from the press, he can find abundance of consolation of that sort which comes from knowing that almost everybody believes that he is not the only Senator who deserves punishment similar to that meted out to him. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.): "He merely did what dozens of other Senators and Congressmen are doing all the time"; and the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) ventures the remark that now "many conscript fathers of the republic must be sitting on the uneasy bench of anxiety." Indeed, if all stories be true, there are many other Senators, besides Congressmen, and Government officials still at large, who are just as deserving of being placed behind prison bars as is Senator Mitchell.

As reported by the papers, the specific charge that this Oregon Senator was convicted on was that he, together with Congressman Binger Hermann, of Oregon, then Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, conspired with one Puter and many others to cheat the Government out of public lands by means of forged affidavits and the use of false and fictitious names, and that Puter, the arch-conspirator or the most active agent in the fraud, paid to Mitchell $2,000 to secure his influence with Commissioner Hermann, who then had great power in expediting land claims in Washington.

The area of the land stolen from the Government by means of this fraud does not exceed two thousand acres. But, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) declares:

"There is no doubt whatever that the land offices of Oregon, California, and other far Western States have been permeated with fraud. According to a recent report to the Government, two-thirds of California's valuable timber has been stolen, and a little band of pirates has succeeded in seizing millions of acres of the remaining public domain. Bribery, false entries, forgery, every criminal device, in short, has been employed by these land thieves and their official accessories. Every act passed during the last thirty years and designed to benefit actual homeseekers has been violated and perverted for the benefit of thieving conspirators."

Mr. William R. Lighton, writing for the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), makes the almost incredible assertion that "within the last fifteen years 510,000,000 acres—an area that would make thirty States of the size of Massachusetts"—have been stolen from the public domain. The methods of operation employed by these land looters are practically all alike. So it will be necessary to cite only a few instances by way of illustration. To explain: The Government has from time to time set aside great tracts of land for forest reserves. As *The Public Ledger* relates:



SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Of Oregon, convicted of complicity in land frauds. Some say his real name is John Mitchell Hipple, transposed later to elude the infelicities of an early matrimonial venture.

"In the Mitchell case it was the Cascade Forest Reserve. A lot of professional land looters, who operate on a large scale, found out through their bribed agents in the Washington Land Office, which was then in charge of the alleged co-conspirator, Hermann, the boundaries of the proposed reserve. The land 'cruisers' or 'squatters' were then sent out upon the reserve to file claims right and left and to hire clerks, bootblacks, professional grafters, and all sorts of dummies to file claims to the worthless and inaccessible parts of the reserve, which none of the filers ever saw. As all the land agents in the State of Oregon were at that time in the conspiracy, including the Surveyor-General (since convicted and imprisoned), and as there was a large band of perjurers in the employ of the gang as notaries and the like, false affidavits and other papers were supplied at will."

Even these bold and simple schemes would be ineffectual, it is claimed, if they were not backed by strong political influences. But this requisite, it seems, has always been obtainable. Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Behind the land thieves and the grafting officials of the Interior Department, of course, have stood the Western Senators and Representatives in Congress. They have tinkered the original homestead law, passed forty-three years ago, until it no longer serves the purpose of putting the land into the hands of the actual user. The five-year continuous residence clause was changed by engrafting upon it a 'commutation' provision—six months of residence and the payment of a nominal cash price. Later, under a reactionary impulse, the six months was changed to fourteen. Again, the preemption law and the 'timber-culture' law, by the aid of which a homesteader could get an additional 320 acres—480 in all

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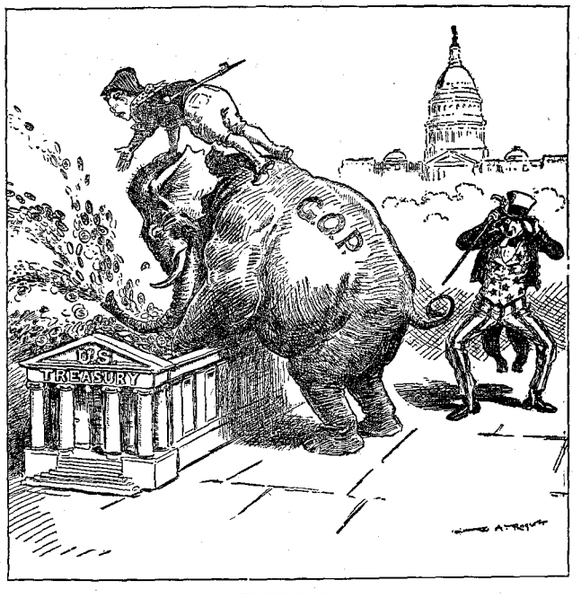
—were passed in the interests of the grafters, then repealed to satisfy an aroused public sentiment. In 1877 the 'desert-land' act was passed, dictated, it is charged, by the California conspirators themselves, by which, at first, a square mile of non-agricultural land could be taken up. Afterward this was reduced to 320 acres. Even the admirable 'forest-reserve' act has been made to serve the land thieves' purpose. Hyde and Benson, of San Francisco, in collusion with the forest supervisor, had great tracts of worthless land which they had acquired withdrawn from entry and reserved for forestry. They then got in exchange equal areas of really valuable land."

The papers which speak in unfriendly tone of Senator Mitchell declare that the result of the trial is the logical sequel to his life. In support of this contention, they refer to the facts that there were many marks of dishonesty and double-dealing about the man. His true name is said to be John M. Hipple, but this name he discarded, as the story goes, to hide his identity when he fled from Pennsylvania to the Pacific coast in order to escape the infelicities of his first marital venture. In general comment upon the convicted Senator's character, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"He has well earned the fate which now overwhelms him. Always of coarse fiber, he has never won the full confidence of the most acute and honest men of his State, of which he has been at several periods one of the Senators in Washington. His elections to that office were always stormy and marked by a low tone of political striving."

AS TO THE DEFICIT.

THE excess of $24,305,903 of expenditures over receipts, as shown by Secretary Shaw's review of the finances of the Government for the fiscal year just closed, does not seem to be causing much uneasiness to the Administration and its supporters. In spite of the unfavorable balance sheet there is a great surplus



LETTING IT FLY.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

of $140,429,240 on hand in the Treasury, and this is looked upon as ample protection against all possible contingencies. In the opinion of the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) "the solvency of the United States Government is adamantine," while the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that "with reasonable economy the Treasury can pay its way for several years to come."

But while none of the Republican and only a few of the Democratic papers are expressing alarm over the situation, yet all agree with the Buffalo *Evening News* (Rep.) in saying that "the deficit habit is not to be thought of in this rich country." Moreover it is admitted by all sides that the deficit will be greatly in excess of $24,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1906, if present arrangements are continued. Democratic authorities estimate that it will reach $40,000,000. But whatever the figures will be, there seems to be no doubt that Congress can not evade the deficit problem next winter, as the New York *Herald* (Ind.) claims it did last winter, but must face the issue and settle it one way or another. "The Government," says the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), "must cut down expenses, or the people must prepare to submit to the imposition of more taxes." This leads the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) to ask, "What does the Administration party propose to do?" *The Record* then replies to its own question by so construing Secretary Taft's speech delivered before the Ohio convention as to make it appear that the Secretary as spokesman for the Administration favors a revision of the tariff. What Secretary Taft did say on the occasion referred to was to the effect that we must "either adjust the tariff schedules so as to encourage larger dutiable imports or else reimpose some of the special taxes remitted by the repeal acts of 1901 and 1902." This alternative, which suggests the possibility of violating the "sacred tariff," brought forth, as will be remembered, clamors of disapproval from the "standpatters." They have now sounded their slogan through Senator Dick, of Ohio, who, in an authorized interview, is reported as announcing his "intention to support a restoration of the stamp taxes imposed as a revenue measure at the time of the Spanish War." From the Democratic standpoint, the Philadelphia *Record* declares that such an increase of taxation "would be a legislative crime." Senator Dick's plan is also being opposed by revisionists within the Republican party, who, it seems, prefer the exercise of rigid economy to the restoration of the stamp acts, if they can not secure their hoped-for modification of the tariff. Thus the Pittsburg *Post* (Rep.) remarks:

"The question of abolishing the deficit, however, should be approached in a different manner from that advocated by those whose only remedy would be to increase our revenues. These latter are already larger than they should be, and involve a tax on our people which is greater than they ought to be asked to bear. We are now spending many millions of dollars more every year on our military and naval establishments than we should."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE desire to call it to the attention of the Administration that there is a most persistent leak in the weather department, too.—*The Detroit News.*

WITH reference to Manchuria, Russia will probably agree now that one evacuation in time would have saved the price of nine.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

CALIFORNIA says that it is a greater State than Oregon, and seems to be trying to prove it by showing the size of its land frauds.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IN substance the Czar told the Zemstvos that if they can secure a national parliament he'll be among the first to congratulate them.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

ONE trouble about Norway's getting recognized by this country is that we couldn't possibly have any use for a canal located in Norway.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"THE industrial problem is mainly one of good will," says President Eliot. In Chicago it is mainly one of good marksmanship and court injunctions.—*The Washington Post.*

WHEN the Czar sees how much Japan wants for making peace, he will probably concur in the opinion that President Roosevelt's intervention is "high diplomacy."—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Baltic Fleet, it is true, has been annihilated. Still, as the Russians point out, it was a fine feat to have taken it all the way to the place of execution without mishap.—*Punch* (London).

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S success in adjusting the Russo-Japanese fracas indicates that he possesses the qualities which go to make up a great baseball umpire.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

POSSIBLY the President argues that Mr. Paul Morton should not be punished for the Sante Fé matter until we see how badly he is punished in the Equitable Life brawl.—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE General Land Office has issued an order prohibiting any person from taking up more than 320 acres of timber lands. The order conveys the inference that there are 320 acres of timber land which have not been gobbled by syndicates.—*The Washington Post.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE MOB SPIRIT IN LITERATURE.

ACCORDING to Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, a writer on legal and literary topics, American literature is too much dominated by "the reading mob" and "the mob novel." In his analysis and characterization of the reading mob, Mr. Sedgwick touches on its points of similarity to the street mob. It rests with the critic, he says, to tame, in the name of art, "the turbulent mob spirit in which we Americans take so much pride and pleasure."

The reading mob, continues this critic (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, July), is of indiscriminate composition, except that it acquires a certain appearance of homogeneity from its division into three varieties: "The proletarian reading mob, which reads dime novels; the lower bourgeois reading mob, which reads the novels of Albert Ross, E. P. Roe, and the like; and the upper bourgeois reading mob, which reads Winston Churchill, Charles Major, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Hallie Erminie Rives, and others." His concern in the present article is with the third section.

MR. HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

He alleges that American literature is too much dominated by "the turbulent mob spirit in which we Americans take so much pride and pleasure."

The mob spirit depends on two things, "a proper condition of receptivity and a power of suggestion, mutually acting on each other." The reading mob, says Mr. Sedgwick, displays this union of receptivity and suggestion in its own special form:

"It displays expectation, fixed attention, and eagerness—'I must get the book right away,' 'You must read it at once'—haste to get at the plot, to assimilate experience, to devour the story, the irritation of suspense. It displays a craving for emotional stimulus, and also that peculiar mobbish behavior which we detect in the difference between the perusal of a classic, Balzac or Thackeray, and that of a current novel. It shows the excitement caused by the sense of numbers, the feeling that the individual is of no consequence except as one of a crowd, represented by such phrases as '*everybody* is talking of it,' '*everybody* is reading it.' The element which, acting upon analogy, I call suggestion, comes in various ways. The most conspicuous factors are advertisements, publishers, wholesale booksellers, retail dealers, book agents, news-stands, parlor-car pedlers, and circulating libraries; but far more effective than these are the murmurous buzz and hum of question and answer, 'Have you read it? . . . No? you must,' repeated in boudoir, drawing-room, club, in the train, at the lunch-table, over teacups, over the cigarette, under the umbrella. Expectation quickens, attention becomes rigid, and the mob novel, like a magnet, draws all to it. . . . These waves of contagion sweep over the reading mob, just as contagious emotions ruffle up a street mob. But the initial cause is obscure. What does first stir the reading mob toward a particular novel? Advertising is a factor, but the outward cause, the suggestion, is far less important than the condition of receptivity. The same is true of the street mob."

The intellectual development of the reading mob, says Mr. Sedgwick, may be illustrated by the heroines that interest it. And he cites:

"Heroine: 'Her skin was like velvet; a rich, clear, rosy snow, with the hot young blood glowing through it like the faint red tinge we sometimes see on the inner side of a white rose leaf. Her hair was a very light brown, almost golden, and fluffy, soft, and fine as a skein of Arras silk. She was of medium height, with a figure Venus might have envied. Her feet and hands were small, and apparently made for the sole purpose of driving mankind distracted. . . . Her greatest beauty was her glowing dark brown eyes, which shone with an ever-changing luster from beneath the shade of the longest, blackest, upcurving lashes ever seen.' ('When Knighthood Was in Flower.')

"Another heroine: 'The second was a tall, beautiful girl, with an exquisite ivory-like complexion, and a wonderful crown of fluffy red hair, which encircled her head like a halo of sunlit glory. I could compare its wondrous luster to no color save that of molten gold deeply alloyed with copper. It was red, but it was also golden, as if the enamored sun had gilded every hair with its radiance.' ('Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall.')

"Here is another: 'Upon her alabaster skin the black eyebrows, the long lashes, the faint blue veins, and the curving red lips stood in exquisite relief, . . . her round snowy forearm and wrist, . . . the perfect curves of her form.' (*Ibid.*)

"Another: 'A slender girl . . . of that age when nature paints with her richest brush. Her hair was a wave of russet lights, with shadows of warmer brown. Her face, rose-stained, was the texture of a rose. Her mouth, below serious eyes of blended blue, gave a touch of wilfulness. If there was intentness on the brow, so was there languor in the lips, red, half-ripe, the upper short and curved to smile. She was all raptures—all sapphire and rose-gold, against the dark cushion.' ('Hearts Courageous.')"

Another characteristic of the reading mob, says Mr. Sedgwick, is the absence of duly constituted authority. We read:

"Leaders must be improvised on the spur of the moment. At the head of the two columns that attacked the Bastille were Hullin, a watchmaker from Geneva, and Elie, a soldier of fortune; they had no previous authority; their credentials were the spasmodic needs of the moment. So, too, our reading mob has no leaders, no guides. In the mob itself there is no critical faculty. Reflex action answers to peripheral stimulus; there is no pondering, no consideration, no choice of acts. If there were critics, men of natural gifts and educated taste, experienced in the humanities, there would be no mob; for the condition of headlessness, of unguidedness, is essential to a mob. But there are no American critics, except Mr. Henry James, who confines himself to a consideration of foreigners."

Art and the mob, according to Mr. Sedgwick, are mutually exclusive, like heat and cold. The transformation of the reading mob into an educated body of readers will depend upon the number of artists and critics, and will be a slow process at best, he thinks. "The public schools and our general system of education, to which we ordinarily turn in such difficulties, unfortunately supply the conditions which make a reading mob possible, and do not offer any hope of cure." Mr. Sedgwick concludes, not very specifically, that art and authority are the only remedies.

THE FRENCH NOVEL AND THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

"WHY is it that the very books a French woman would not admit to her home must be the ones that find their way across the ocean into the homes of American women, who, half the time, do not understand them, but upon whom they leave a most deplorable impression of our French literature?" Thus questions M. Stephane Jousselin, member of the Paris Municipal Council and of the General Council of the Seine. M. Jousselin, during a recent visit to the United States, was very agreeably impressed by the discovery that the American woman shows a deep interest in, and a wide acquaintance with, French literature. In fact, writing in the *American Review of Reviews* (July), he states that he knows of "no other part of the world, with the pos-

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sible exception of Russia, where the women so generally speak the French language, and where the study of our literature is so closely followed as in America." But he adds: "There is one fact, however, which I can not explain—that is, the extraordinary selection of French books which, as a rule, I find lying around in American libraries." He goes on to say:

"Many times, in positive amazement, I have asked my amiable hostess how she came to possess copies of some of the most disgusting novels published during the year, the titles of which I do not care to mention for fear of advertising them further. The reply was always to the effect that the volume had been purchased at a well-known bookseller's as one of the latest Parisian novelties, the lady adding that her nature had more than revolted at its broad, unhealthy tone."

M. Jousselin proceeds to urge that, altho "the *naturaliste* school has been a little too prominent of late years, and certain French writers have manifested an unhealthy talent for depicting the hidden side of Parisian life," these writers "are in the small minority." To the question with which this article opens he has "searched in vain" for an answer. Yet he adds: "Here is the only possible one: as a rule, the publishers bring out a larger edition of their immoral novels, and evidently they prefer such to form the greater part of what they call '*littérature d'exportation*.'"

Among the writers whose works he thinks it desirable that the American woman should know, M. Jousselin mentions Paul Bourget, Anatole France, Pierre Loti, René Bazin, Paul Hervieu, and Marcel Prévost. These, he states, "are the worthy successors of Maupassant, Goncourt, Zola, and Daudet, altho I certainly would not say that their works ought to be left in the hands of the young and unsophisticated." He continues:

"A judicious selection can easily be made. For example, it is certain that some of Zola's books, such as 'Le Réve,' 'La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret,' 'Une Page d'Amour,' give us a delightful impression of the charm and poetry of the author's genius, whereas 'Nana,' 'La Bêté Humaine,' 'L'Assommoir,' and others, notwithstanding the real talent they display, can only sicken a delicate mind by their too-evident search for degrading realism. Is there any more charming book than 'Lettres de Mon Moulin,' by Alphonse Daudet? I looked for them in vain in America. No one knew them. This is a great pity, for they are each one a veritable jewel in its way, and far superior to 'Sapho,' the presentation of which on the stage recently caused such a tempest of indignation in New York.

"While speaking of Alphonse Daudet, I must not forget to mention his son, Léon Daudet, who has so richly inherited from the paternal genius. Altho still young, he is a member of the Goncourt Academy, and his triumphs are innumerable.

Extending the list, he writes:

"I want to mention André Theuriet, a true romancer, whose novels are full of poetry and sentiment, and can be left unhesitatingly in any hands. Gustave Drog has amused us, and can amuse any who will give themselves the trouble to read his 'Monsieur, Madame, et Bébé' or 'Mme. Femme Génante,' but he is especially captivating in a delicious volume entitled 'Tristesses et Sourires.' This last is not a novel, but a series of observations so cleverly and daintily penned that it can be reread many times.

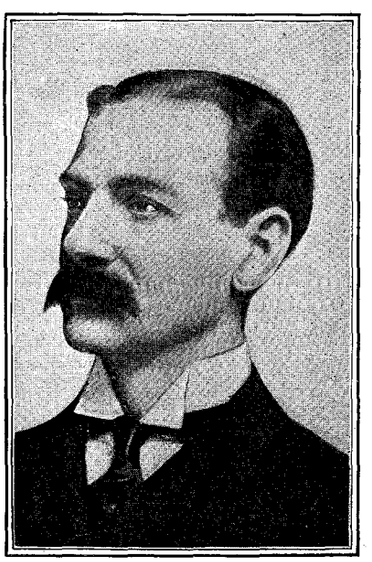
"Victor Cherbuliez and Léon de Tinseau can be recommended without hesitation, as can also Edouard Rod, who becomes more and more eminent as a psychological analyst. And Huysmanns, what an admirable writer he has become within the past few years! His 'Cathédrale' is a treasure of learning and beauty.

"I must not forget to remind American women that our women of France have not remained outside the literary movement. Among the French writers of the gentler sex, I would first mention Jean de la Bréte, whose book entitled 'Mon Oncle et Mon Curé' is a dainty masterpiece which has been crowned by the French Academy. But especially would I speak to Americans of Madame Bentzon, who has written two books of notes and observations, 'Femmes d'Amérique' and 'Les Américaines chez Elles.' I have heard a number of American women say that these volumes show on the part of the author, not only a clear insight into the feminine oature, but also a particular discernment into the special complexities of American feminine nature."

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

MR. HERBERT PUTNAM, librarian of Congress, regards the remarkable growth of the free library system throughout the United States as valid evidence of an intention, on the part of the public, to promote culture and the arts. While admitting that "for the most important of its achievements—a general ameliorating influence—the free library can offer no proof," Mr. Putnam puts before us (in *The World's Work*, July) graphic statistics which do prove "a prodigious increase of facilities, and thus an undiminished confidence in the utility of the work." The greatest advance he finds in the South and the West. During the three years from 1900 to 1903 the number of volumes in libraries advanced 22 per cent. New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania still lead in total of volumes, and the three together had almost 40 per cent. of the additional volumes reported. But in the percentage of increase the south central division of States leads by 34 per cent. By means of a chart (here reproduced) Mr. Putnam indicates the distribution of libraries in the United States. But he remarks that a scientific estimate of the *use* of these libraries is not easily arrived at. On this point we read:

"The only indication of service rendered is the number of volumes circulated—an inconclusive test indeed. Nothing is easier in the administration of a free library than to increase the circulation. It may be done by merely multiplying copies of the more popular books. (A novel issued fifty times a year counts fifty units in this total, where a work of science issued once counts but as one.) Every lending library classifies its issues of books for home use; but under a liberal provision for access to the shelves the record can not extend to the reference use. Comparison of such statistics has never gone beyond the ratio of fiction to the entire circulation. If the Philadelphia librarians have their way, even this will be deprived of its sting, for they propose a subclassification of fiction itself, which will rescue from disrepute a large percentage of novels as 'history,' 'sociology,' etc. A record of circulation should give us a classification of the books issued and also of the people drawing them—by age, by sex, by occupation—which, strange to say, almost no libraries record."



MR. HERBERT PUTNAM,
Who has charge of more than 1,000,000 books and pamphets—the largest collection in the United States.

The library movement, says Mr. Putnam, has passed beyond the stage where it needs to prove its right to exist or where it must continually dig up its beginnings to see whether it is growing. Of the activities which have resulted from the spread of libraries, we are told:

"They include extension in every direction by branch libraries and reading-rooms and delivery stations, even house-to-house delivery, in the cities; by traveling libraries in the country; by the organization of further State library commissions and more library associations; and by the multiplication of training-schools for librarians and library assistants, including 'institutes' for those already in the service without adequate theoretic training."

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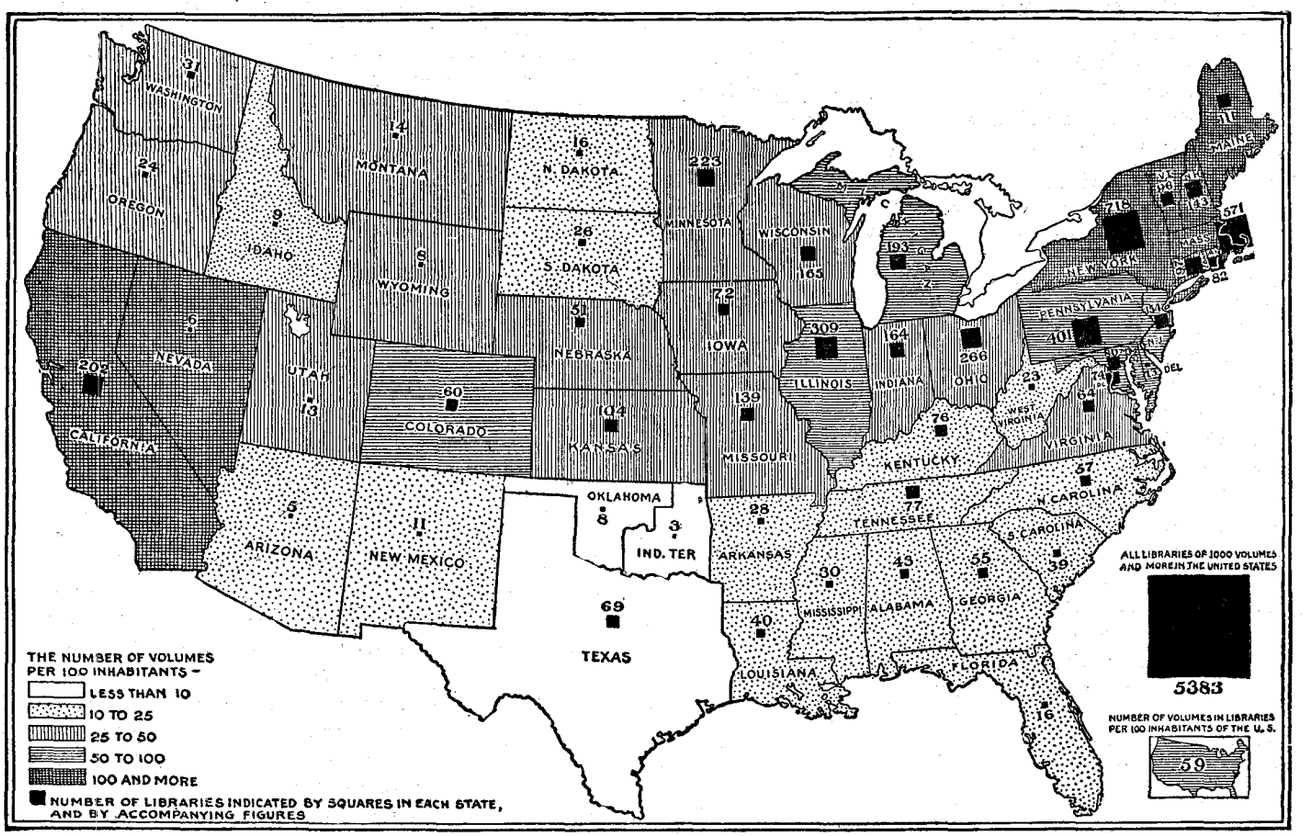

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

Two characteristics of the recent progress which are most significant to librarians are the effort toward more discriminate selections of books and the tendency toward "cooperation, or at least avoidance of duplication, in processes." The first is illustrated by the lists of books drawn up by commissions of experts for the guidance of small libraries. The most notable of these, says Mr. Putnam, is the "A. L. A. Catalogue," which contains the names of 8,000 carefully selected volumes. The movement toward "cooperation in processes" has already resulted, for those libraries availing themselves of it, in a marked economy in the cost of cataloguing—"the most expensive of the technical processes of a library." Mr. Putnam predicts a time when the work of cataloguing shall be centralized at one point for the entire country.

The recent progress in American libraries, concludes the writer, is not merely toward the popularization of literature. It aims also, by means of special collections for investigation and research, to advance the cause of learning.

A recent issue of *Harper's Weekly* prints further data in regard to American libraries. We there read:

"The Federal Commissioner of Education has published some interesting library statistics, showing that in 1903 the number of books in public society and school libraries was 54,419,000. The number represented an increase of 374 per cent. in twenty-eight years—an increase largely due to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to whom upward of a thousand libraries in the United States owe their existence, wholly or in part. The number of volumes in 1900 was 44,591,000. The largest collection of books in the United States is the Congressional Library, which contains 1,000,000 volumes, including pamphlets; next to which comes Harvard University, which contains 560,000 bound volumes and 350,000 pamphlets. The Boston Public Library figures in the third place, the aggregate number of its books and pamphlets being 772,000. The New York Public Library, which will comprehend the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, has 500,000 volumes and 140,000 pamphlets."

For the United States, taken collectively, says the weekly quoted above, the commissioner's report shows an average of sixty-eight books to every one hundred inhabitants. These, however, are far from being evenly distributed, altho Mr. Carnegie has tried to lessen the inequality by directing especial attention to the Western section of the community. In the Indian Territory in 1903 there were only two books for one hundred persons, while in the District of Columbia 925 books were available per hundred inhabitants.

INADEQUACY OF THE BIBLE AS A MODEL OF STYLE.

IT will interest many people to know that Prof. Charles Sears Baldwin, of Yale University, who has been described by a leading metropolitan journal as "one of the most successful teachers of composition in the country," publishes a little handbook, "How to Write," in which he deduces the doctrines of good writing entirely from the King James translation of the Bible. Professor Baldwin points out that while hitherto the importance of the Bible as a model of style has been often felt and often expressed, it has never, apparently, been realized in systematic, practical application.

"The greatest single lesson, perhaps, that the Bible teaches concerning the use of words is sincerity," says Professor Baldwin. And again: "For any one who studies it from this point of view, part of the moral influence of the English Bible is strict honesty in writing, a growing sense of responsibility for the right word." But he admits that as a model of style the Authorized Version suffers from two defects. One is the absence of paragraphing, the other the frequent use of the compound instead of the complex sentence. Of the latter defect we read:

"Compound sentences are the language of childhood; the language, that is, both of children and of early prose, such as old chronicles. Complex sentences are the language of maturity; that is, both of grown men and of modern prose. . . . . Taken as a whole, the English Bible is looser in this single respect than the best modern prose. The reason for this difference has been hinted above. When the translation was made, the English lan-

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guage, tho exceptionally rich in store of words, had not yet developed a consistently logical habit of sentences. In habit of sentences it was still youthful. So the translation of St. Paul's epistles, for instance, is sometimes inadequate to the nicer sentence relations of the original Greek."

The Evening Post, commenting upon Professor Baldwin's book, thinks that "the usefulness of the Bible as a model is sharply limited." To quote further from the same paper:

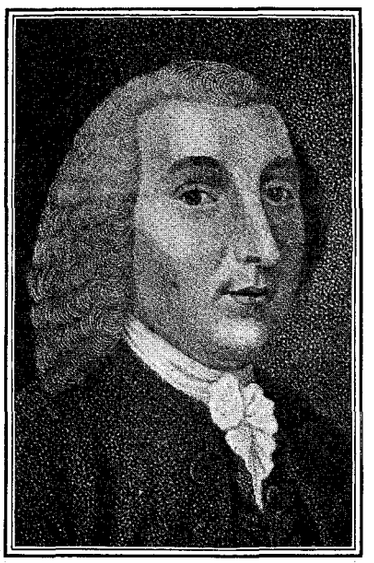
"In a wide range of writing, Biblical language and imagery would be wholly incongruous. Reports of the legislative proceedings at Albany, of a fire in Broadway, and of a thousand occurrences of modern life must be told in the best English of the year 1905, not 1612. The language must suit the subject-matter, must be dictated by it, be a part of it; and for most purposes the archaic is grotesque.

"More than mere choice of words, however, is involved in the art of composition. The structure of the sentence and the paragraph, the organization of the 'whole'—to borrow a term from the rhetorics—are even more important. In these respects the English of the Bible does not accord with the usage of to-day. Just as our vocabulary has enormously enlarged, so our sentence structure has developed in three centuries. The first four verses of the first chapter of Genesis, with the clauses loosely connected by *ands*, are examples of how not to make sentences:

"'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be light; and there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good; and God divided the light from the darkness.'

"The paragraphs of the Bible are broken and obscured by the verse numbering; but the so-called 'paragraph-Bible' shows at a glance that the structure is primitive and amorphous. Macaulay and Newman are both fond of the Biblical vocabulary, but they are removed by ten generations from the Biblical paragraph.

"The man who turns to the Bible for instruction in narration, description, exposition, and argumentation, will, as Professor Baldwin proves, come upon pretty doubtful examples. As a mere piece of narrative, the story of David and Absalom or even of the Prodigal Son is by no means incomparable. The description of the Tabernacle, which Professor Baldwin cites from Exodus, is certainly not remarkable for clearness. Exposition of all kinds has been better done by modern masters. No expositor of science would set the Bible above Huxley and Tyndall as models. In argumentation, there is hardly a passage in the Old Testament or New in which evidence is marshaled and tested as by Burke or Webster. Indeed, we can not expect to find in the Bible a clear conception of the current theories of evidence which determine the form of an argument."



TOBIAS SMOLLETT.
With Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding he completed "the great trio of eighteenth century novelists."

A NEGLECTED HUMORIST OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

TOBIAS SMOLLETT, who completed the great trio of eighteenth-century novelists, forms the subject of a brilliant essay by Andrew Lang in his latest volume, entitled "Adventures Among Books." With this writer, remarks Mr. Lang, "died the burly, brawling, picturesque old English novel of humor and of the road"; and nothing notable in this manner appeared in English literature "before the arrival of Mr. Pickwick." Little known and read as Smollett may be in these days, he is a mine to which his successors of the craft have gone for material; "both Scott and Thackeray," says Mr. Lang, "owe a good deal to Smollett in the way of suggestion"; and for the general reader, according to the view of the Scotch critic, he is still a novelist worthy of being rescued from the long oblivion into which his works have fallen.

Comparing "Roderick Random" with the same author's "Peregrine Pickle," Mr. Lang gives the palm to the latter, which he considers Smollett's greatest work. He says of it:

"Nothing is so rich in variety of character, scene, and adventure. We are carried along by the swift and copious volume of the current, carried into very queer places, and into the oddest miscellaneous company, but we can not escape from Smollett's vigorous grasp. Sir Walter [Scott] thought that 'Roderick' excelled its successor in ease and simplicity, and that Smollett's sailors, in 'Pickle,' border on caricature. No doubt they do. . . . We may speak of 'caricature,' but if an author can make us sob with laughter, to criticize him solemnly is ungrateful.

"Except Fielding occasionally, and Smollett, and Swift, and Sheridan, and the authors of 'The Rovers,' one does not remember any writers of the eighteenth century who quite upset the gravity of the reader."

Probably one reason for the present neglect of Smollett is to be found in his own neglect of the proper standards of taste. But, in the view of Sir Walter Scott, "the deep and fertile genius of Smollett afforded resources sufficient to make up for these deficiencies." Comparing the relative merits of Smollett and Fielding, Scott remarked: "If Fielding had superior taste, the palm of more brilliancy of genius, more inexhaustible richness of invention, must in justice be awarded to Smollett. In comparison with his sphere, that in which Fielding walked was limited." But to this dictum Mr. Lang takes exception:

"The second part of Scott's parallel between the men whom he considered the greatest of our novelists qualifies the first. Smollett's invention was not richer than Fielding's, but the sphere in which he walked, the circle of his experience, was much wider. One division of life they knew about equally well—the category of rakes, adventurers, cardsharpers, unhappy authors, people of the stage, and ladies without reputations, in every degree. There were conditions of higher society, of English rural society, and of clerical society, which Fielding, by birth and education, knew much better than Smollett. But Smollett had the advantage of his early years in Scotland, then as little known as Japan; with the 'nautical multitude,' from captain to loblolly boy, he was intimately familiar; with the East Indies he was acquainted; and he later resided in Paris and traveled in Flanders, so that he had more experience certainly, if not more invention, than Fielding."

Admitting the lapses in delicacy to be found in Smollett's work, Mr. Lang, however, looks to the temper of the eighteenth century and to the personal temper of the writer himself for the material for his whitewashing. He says:

"Smollett's heroes, one conceives, were intended to be fine tho not faultless fellows; men, not plaster images; brave, generous, free-living, but, as Roderick finds once, when examining his conscience, pure from serious stains on that important faculty. To us these heroes often appear no better than ruffians; Peregrine Pickle, for example, rather excels the infamy of Ferdinand, Count Fathom, in certain respects; tho Ferdinand is professedly 'often the object of our detestation and abhorrence,' and is left in a very bad, but, as Humphrey Clinker shows, in by no means a hopeless, way. Yet, throughout, Smollett regarded himself as a moralist, a writer of improving tendencies, one who lashed the vices of his age. He was by no means wholly mistaken, but we should probably wrong the eighteenth century if we accepted all Smollett's censures as entirely deserved. The vices which he lashed are those which he detected, or fancied that he detected, in people who regarded a modest and meritorious Scottish orphan with base indifference."

Mr. Lang characterizes "Peregrine Pickle" as "a kind of Odyssey of the eighteenth century, an epic of humor and adventure."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT FAKE FOODS.

THE State Board of Health of New Hampshire, in its *Sanitary Bulletins*, is publishing the results of analyses of various food stuffs. As the analyses are of specific foods, and the names and addresses of the manufacturers are distinctly stated, the publication has in some instances been attended with considerable interest both among the local public and in trade circles. The following table given in the issue for April, 1905, shows fairly well what the State chemists have found:

Articles examined.	Number found to be of good quality.	Number adulter'd or varying from legal standard.	Total articles examined.	Percentage of adulteration.
Canned fruits, jellies and jams	3	29	32	91.0
Cider vinegar	27	15	42	35.7
Cheese	1	1	2	50.0
Coffee and cocoa	9	2	11	18.1
Condensed milk	8	0	8	00.0
Cream of tartar and baking powder	9	4	13	30.8
Honey	6	3	9	33.3
Lemon extract	3	21	24	87.5
Lime-juice	0	7	7	100.0
Maple syrup and sugar	13	10	23	43.5
Milk	17	14	31	45.1
Molasses	55	7	62	11.3
Meat products, sausage, pressed meats, etc.	18	23	41	56.1
Spices	21	0	21	00.0
Tomato ketchup	1	5	6	83.3
Vanilla extract	4	20	24	83.3
Miscellaneous products	4	3	7	42.9
Totals	199	164	363	45.2

From the details given in the accompanying schedules, it appears that the apple is the basis of a considerable number of canned fruits. It was found to constitute a large part of specimens of "strawberry jam," "fruit preserves," etc., while certain "raspberry preserves," "currant" and "pineapple" jellies consisted wholly of apple, colored with coal-tar dyes and appropriately flavored. Even where some or all of the preserve was real, coloring matters were often used, and the employment of preservatives, as the salts of benzoic and salicylic acids, was quite general. The chemist of the board, H. E. Barnard, states in the same bulletin:

"Particular attention has been paid to the collection and examination of samples of vinegar and maple products, and a marked decrease in the percentage of adulteration of these articles is apparent. This may be attributed to the publication of special articles on these subjects in recent numbers of *The Bulletin*, and a better understanding among the producers and dealers of the necessity of complying with the food laws. Under the influence of the stringent vinegar and maple sugar law passed at the last session of the legislature we shall expect to see the percentage of adulteration of these products rapidly decrease, to the great benefit of the producer, who will no longer find his market usurped by artificial goods, and of the consumer, who will be able to purchase pure articles at a reasonable cost instead of the adulterated goods that have heretofore flooded the State.

"Since our last report we have analyzed 363 samples of food products. Of that number 199, or 54.8 per cent., proved to be pure and of standard quality, 164 were adulterated or varied from the legal standard. This is equivalent to an adulteration of 45.2 per cent.

"It must be remembered that in the collection of samples for analysis attention is directed to suspicious articles of food and to those products that are especially liable to adulteration. Staple articles of food, such as fruits and vegetables, cereals and sugar, are rarely adulterated. The actual percentage of adulteration of all food products is therefore very much lower than the figure above given."

It is stated by *The Journal of Commerce* (New York, June 20), that these reports have seriously affected the sales of some canned goods in New Hampshire. Evidently persons in that State prefer their apples "straight," rather than dyed and flavored in the guise of "strawberry jam."

ARE FAST TRAINS DANGEROUS?

THERE seems to be considerable difference of opinion, both among scientific men and practical railroad managers in regard to the safety of fast trains. After the recent accident to the New York Central flyer at Mentor, Ohio, the train was made two hours slower, apparently as a measure of safety, only to be restored to fast time as the result of a hurried conference of experts, who decided that speed had nothing to do with the accident. As to the technical journals, good opinions are to be quoted on each side. *The Scientific American* (New York, July 1) thinks that a fast train is safer than a slow one, and it gives no less than seven reasons. First, the equipment is apt to be of the best; second, the engineer and crew are selected men; third, it is given the right of way and is watched with special care; fourth, on straight stretches its high velocity actually tends to keep it on the track, enabling it to cut through or override obstacles that would derail a slower train; fifth, on sharp curves the engineer knows that he must slow down, and accordingly does so, where a slightly slower train might take the chances of full speed; sixth, the train has fewer cars and its smashing effect is less in a collision; and lastly, "the fast train, like the fast transatlantic liner in a fog, is sooner through the danger space." Says the writer:

"This argument, which is accepted among steamship captains as a perfectly sound one, applies in its degree to railroad travel, for if dangers lurk on the rails, the sooner the journey is over, other things being equal (and we have shown above that 'other things' rather favor the fast train than otherwise), the less the danger of injury.

"We have gone somewhat fully into this question, because we believe that it affects, in the most vital way, the whole question of the increased speed of so-called express American railroad trains, which to-day, except for a few special trains, is lamentably behind that of some foreign countries. Every day of the year in France over thirty trains are run that have a schedule speed of from 55 to 60 miles an hour; and in Great Britain there are over fifty such trains. Time was when the immature state of our railroads could be urged as a plea for the low average speed of the majority of our express trains. No such plea can be urged to-day, for our best track is just as good as the best track in European countries."

On the other hand, the editor of *Engineering News* (New York, June 29) believes that the recent accident raises a very serious question regarding the propriety of high train-speeds. The opinion that a fast train runs no more risk of accident than a slow one it pronounces "contrary to common sense." The writer goes on to say:

"Risk of disaster is actually increased with every increase in train-speeds; and when disaster does occur to a high-speed train, either in the form of derailment or collision, its results are likely to be far more serious than would be the case if the train were running at low speed.

"Particularly is it true that danger is involved in an increase of train-speeds over that at which express trains are ordinarily run, or say an increase from 50 miles an hour to 70 miles per hour. Since the stored energy in a moving body varies as the square of its velocity, a train at 70 miles an hour contains nearly double the stored energy of one traveling 50 miles an hour; and as a consequence if danger appears ahead and the brakes are applied, the 70-mile an hour train will run twice as far before stopping as the 50-mile an hour train."

A fast train, too, can not stop between signal and danger-point, and as to slowing up on curves, the engineer who has to make up time is very apt to "take chances" on not doing so. Then the cost of fast trains is out of all proportion to their usefulness. Fast trains are run at a loss as advertisements, and when two competing railroads bid against each other with higher and higher speeds, the danger is obvious. Says the writer:

"The great defect of American railroading to-day is not low speeds. It is too frequent accidents. Most American railway trains are run at quite as high speed as the existing track, rolling stock, and signal systems justify. If money is to be spent for im-

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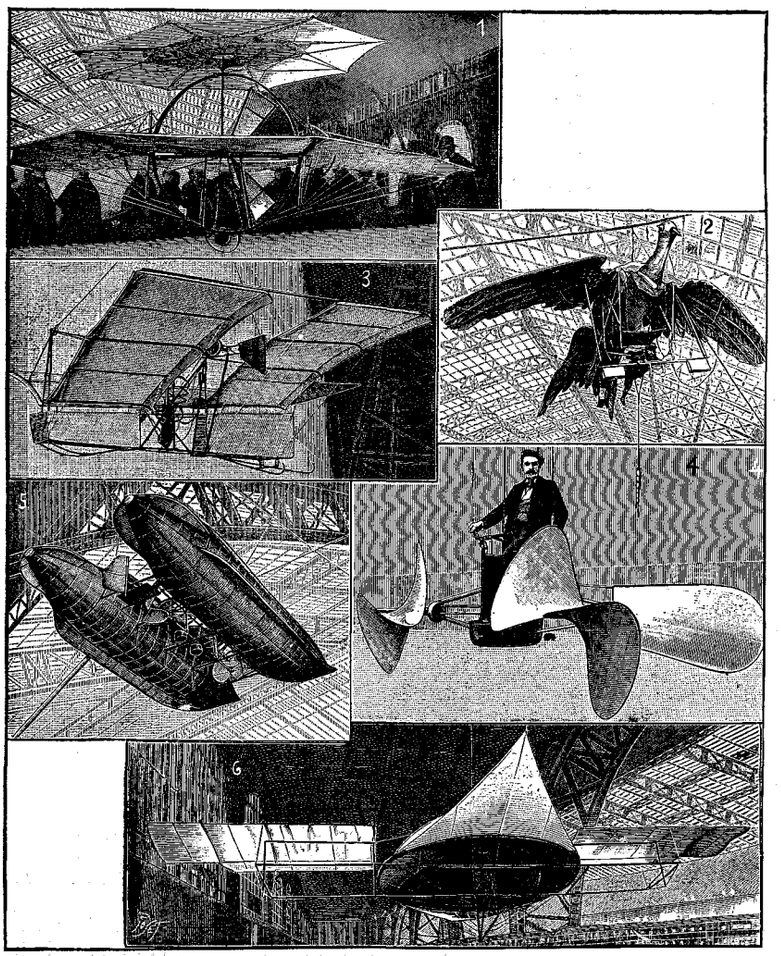
proved service, let it be in making travel safer. So far as increased speed is concerned, the traveling public, as a whole, will gain much more by greater promptness and regularity of train movement and close adherence to time-tables than it will by spectacular feats of fast running by special trains."

AN EXHIBITION OF FLYING-MACHINES.

THE Paris "Aero-Club," the most noted organization devoted to aerial navigation, held, several months ago, an exhibition of aeroplanes and other heavy flying-machines, or "apparatus of aviation," as they are somewhat pompously called by Col. G. Espitalier, who describes them in *La Nature* (Paris, March 25). Colonel Espitalier reminds us at the outset that such a project was a bold one, for builders of aeroplanes are not so numerous as makers of automobiles, and the inventors of flying-machines are often rather utopian. Not knowing of any practicable aeroplanes at all, the judges naturally had little to go on, in awarding their prizes. There were twenty-nine machines altogether on exhibition, and most of these were models that would not work because they were too heavy or too small, or for some other reason. Still, there were enough left to furnish a very interesting series of trials. Says the writer:



SOME OF THE FLYING MACHINES EXHIBITED IN PARIS.

1. Dumoulin's aeroplane. 2. The *Gelitas*, M. Gelit's mechanical bird. 3. Paulhan's aeroplane. 4. Deltour's dirigible balloon. 5. Roze's aviator. 6. Seux's aeroplane.

"As might have been foreseen, the apparatus without motors were in the majority, and in fact these were the only ones that gave results. The jury . . . had erected a magnificent pylon 38 meters [125 feet] high . . . from which were launched devices that met with varied fates. Some dropped noses at once . . . others descended slowly as on an invisible inclined plane, or curved gracefully about like birds of prey. . . . . .

"For this first competition there had not been imposed a too restrictive program nor a too learned classification; any machine was admitted that had a surface of at least one square meter [11 square feet] and could carry at least 2 kilograms to the square meter [about 6½ ounces to the square foot]. Below these limits there was no admission to the competitive trials, but still the machines could be tried. . . . . .

"The quality of an aeroplane depends on elements that are complex and difficult to determine. The criterion adopted and the short time allowed did not permit of classing all the dissimilar machines in a precise way, and the jury was content to distribute its medals to those that attracted notice by their stability, their surety of movement, and the time during which they were able to stay in the air. . . . . .

"Besides the flying-machines properly so-called, the exhibition included all kinds of devices such as the balloon, with lateral screw-propellers, of M. Deltour, a model of an aeroplane with motor of 1¾ horse-power constructed by a sergeant of engineers named Paulhan, which was suspended by a wire from the gallery, and described a large circle under the impulse of its two lateral screws; several kites made by M. Vareille; an air turbine of M. de Carlshausen; the ingenious reversible screws of Messrs. Robert and Pillet, etc.

"As may be seen, there was plenty to satisfy public curiosity. If there was at first some doubt of the success of this first attempt in a direction as yet untried, this doubt disappeared quickly, and we may hope that the next competition, in 1906, will mark an important step toward the solution of the problem, especially if a place is selected where may be shown in the open air the curious experiments in 'soaring,' which, following the example of the Americans, Chanute, Herring, and the Wright brothers, some bold aviators like Captain Ferber and M. Archdeacon have already begun to make, with considerable success." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MAKING OF PASTE DIAMONDS.

IN an article quoted in these columns some time since, on the use of electricity in the jewelry trade, it was stated that large quantities of imitation diamonds are made in this country out of paste and quartz, by means of electrically driven grinders. Regarding this, Walter B. Frost, editor of *The Manufacturing Jeweler*, Providence, R. I., writes us as follows:

"No imitation diamonds whatever are made in this country. They are all manufactured in Europe, where labor is very cheap, and probably imitation stones which have ground facets never will be manufactured here, as the American labor cost would make them so expensive as to be prohibitive. There are some pressed stones made here, but these are confined to stones without facets. Instead of these imitation stones retailing for a 'few dollars apiece,' they really cost anywhere from less than one cent, not to exceed five cents apiece. When quantities of the nicer qualities of imitation stones are set in an artistic manner in gold settings, the finished articles may bring the 'few dollars apiece' mentioned, but the stones themselves have very little value. No stones are made out of quartz, with the exception of a very few which are cut in Colorado and other tourist localities, and these are of value simply as souvenirs. The imitation stones made of strass, which is only a higher quality of glass, are much superior to anything which could be cut out of quartz.

"And, while I am on this subject, I would like to correct a great misapprehension which is in the minds of millions of people in this country. A white stone is either a diamond or it isn't. If it is a diamond, it is worth a hundred dollars a carat, or more. If it isn't a diamond, it is not worth anything. There is no middle course. The idea that there is something which is better than an imitation paste stone made out of strass, and not as good as a dia-

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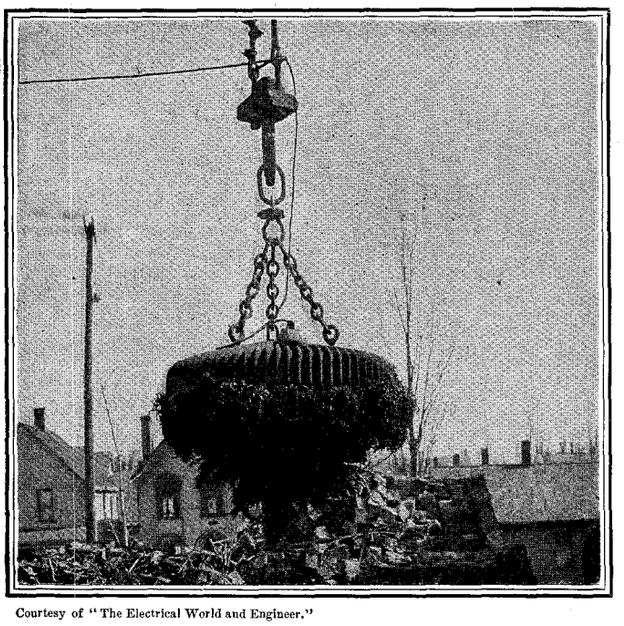
mond, has been fostered by the fake diamond palaces so liberally sprinkled over the various cities, but I can assure you positively that the aforesaid 'Arizona diamonds,' 'Barrios diamonds,' etc., are nothing more than imitation stones made out of strass, and are not made in this country.

"There are a very few 'doublets' made and sold. These are constructed with a garnet front and a glass back. By means of using a different colored glass, different colored effects are obtained, and the front is a little harder and has a little more durability and retains its luster a little longer than the ordinary imitation white stone. But . . the garnet front is of no particular value, and the extra cost of these doublets is really due to the labor that is put on them. These, however, are not used to any very great extent, and I repeat, with emphasis, that the vast majority of imitation stones sold in the stores are made out of glass, and are made in Europe and mounted by the manufacturing jewelers in this country."

MAGNETIC CRANES.

THE pictures that accompany this article show more strikingly than words the extent to which electromagnetism is now used in lifting large or unwieldy masses of iron. The statement that iron is lifted by magnetic force, however, would be incorrect;



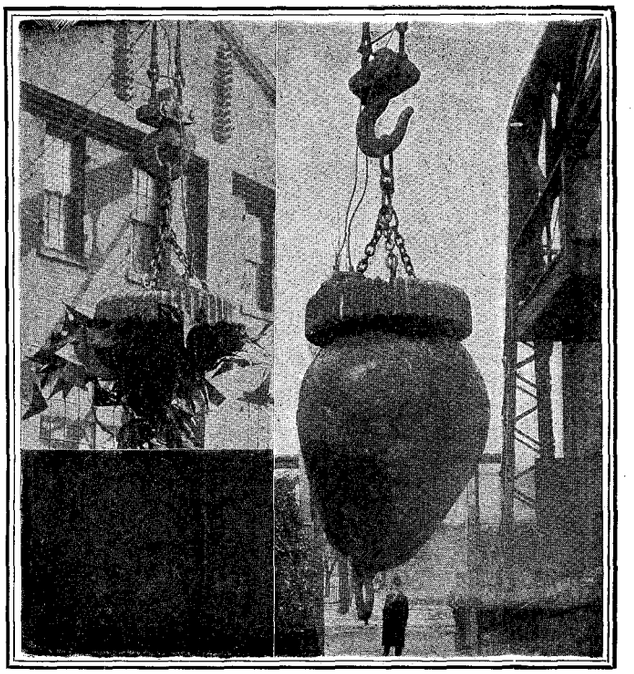
Courtesy of "The Electrical World and Engineer."

FIG. 1.—MAGNET LIFTING STEEL TURNINGS AND BORINGS.

it would be analogous to an assertion that when a man lifts a piece of sticking-plaster after pressing his finger on it, the lifting is done by the molecular force of adhesion. In both cases the adhesion, magnetic or molecular, merely furnishes the "hold." The devices shown in the pictures are designed and made by a company in Cleveland, Ohio. Says the writer of a brief note accompanying them in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York, June 24):

"In the handling of pig iron, steel, iron scraps, baled or loose tin scraps, bolts, nuts, rivets, and similar material by means of traveling cranes, much difficulty is encountered in obtaining an adequate hold upon the material to be lifted. With large castings the time consumed in connecting the hook of the crane in an eye-bolt or in placing a chain or rope in position for hoisting the casting represents an appreciable part of the cost of the completed article. It is evident, however, that frequently there must be handled pieces which are too small to need eye-bolts and which can not conveniently and economically be handled by means of ropes or chains. Even when the pieces are assembled in a containing vessel, the task of handling is only slightly simplified, since the disposal of the contents of the vessel in many cases presents a difficult problem.

"An ideal substitute for chains, ropes, hooks, and containing

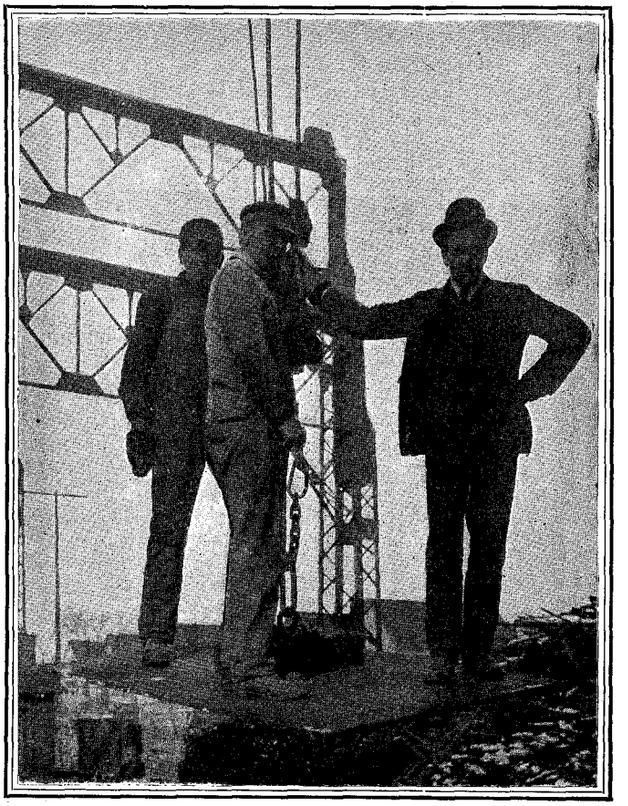


Courtesy of "The Electrical World and Engineer."

FIG. 2.—UNLOADING LOOSE TIN FROM CARS.

FIG. 3.—LIFTING SKULL-CRACKER.

vessels for the services indicated above is found in the electromagnet, and the accompanying illustrations serve to show a few of the numerous tasks which can be imposed upon it. Fig. 1 shows a magnet lifting steel turnings and borings. This class of material is very difficult to handle, as it is laborious to shovel, and the work is very slow and costly where a fork is used. It is light and is easily magnetized, however, and the magnet is able to carry a large quantity at each lift. Tin scrap in either the baled or loose form is ordinarily a most unwelcomed class of material. With



Courtesy of "The Electrical World and Engineer."

FIG. 4.—MAGNET LIFTING PLATE WITH THREE MEN.

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the magnet, however, as seen in Fig. 2, it can be handled as easily and rapidly as the heavier stock.

"A most interesting application of the lifting magnet is indicated in Fig. 3, which shows a magnet lifting a ball weighing 11,000 pounds, which skull-cracker is dropped for the purpose of breaking up old ingot moulds, skulls, defective castings, etc., so that they may be remelted. The entire operation is conducted from a safe distance by the crane-man, thus eliminating the danger of accident to ground-men, who are usually required for operating a mechanical trip. The crane-man simply lowers the magnet on the ball, turns on the current, raises the ball and carries it immediately over the desired striking-point. He then raises the ball to the full height, opens the circuit and allows the ball to drop. The aim is absolutely exact, and no time is lost in ineffective blows.

"It is evident that the features of the lifting magnet which are especially advantageous in cases where the ordinary lifting devices can be applied only with great difficulty, are such as to render the magnetic device convenient for many purposes where the more familiar devices are now employed. . . . Fig. 4 shows a magnet lifting a plate of sheet iron. Plates of any thickness can be handled rapidly by the crane-man without ground-helpers."

IS THE LEVEL OF THE GREAT LAKES FALLING?

IT is believed by persons who navigate the Great Lakes or who live near them, that their level is permanently lower than it was formerly. Various causes are assigned, one of them being usually the water abstracted from Lake Michigan by the Chicago Drainage Canal. As this matter is of great public interest it has been recently looked into by the United States Government. The engineers of the Geological Survey have been investigating the inflow to the lakes, while the Lake Survey has measured the outflow. It is found that when the rainfall on the lake surface is taken into consideration there is a material difference between the outflow and the inflow, which is attributed to evaporation from the lake surface. Says a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, July):

"In order to determine this more definitely, a set of instruments for measuring evaporation, wind velocity, and the temperature of the air and water, will be placed on Beaver Island in the northerly part of Lake Michigan. The instruments will be placed near the village of St. James, and as they are near the center of the width of the lake they will be fully exposed to the wind and will give a record of the rainfall, wind direction and velocity, and evaporation over the lake itself, which could not be obtained from a similar station on the mainland. . . . . .

"What seems to be a newly discovered cause for the lowering of the levels of the Great Lakes, which is commonly believed to have taken place during the last half of the century, is brought forward in an investigation by Mr. Robert E. Horton, of the United States Geological Survey. It is well known that Michigan was at one time almost completely covered with heavy forests. These have gradually been cut away and the land cleared for agriculture. In early days many marshes existed. Many of these were the result of beaver dams blocking the passages of the streams. These dams have been cleared out and drainage channels aggregating thousands of miles in length have been excavated. Mr. Horton has collected statistics showing the extent of deforestation, drainage, and cultivation of land, and its progress from year to year, over the State of Michigan. It is found that the changes which have taken place have been sufficient, according to the estimates of different authorities, to decrease the average flow in the streams from five to twenty per cent. per year. It is possible that in some sections of the State the cutting off of pine timber has actually increased instead of decreasing the annual flow of the streams available for water-power and other purposes. Balancing the different elements it has been found that a decrease in the depth of rainfall, which runs off in the streams, of at least one-inch per year, has probably taken place over the State of Michigan in the past fifty years. The importance of this fact will at once be seen when it is understood that a decrease of one inch in the run-off of the stream's tributary to the lakes means an average lowering of the lake levels from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan and their connecting channels of at least seven inches, or over half a foot."

CRYSTAL OR ORGANISM?

ACCOUNTS of an experiment in which an English biologist, Professor Burke, is said to have produced from inorganic matter, by the action of radium, growths appearing to be organic, have been published recently in the daily papers, some of which have announced that Burke has succeeded in creating living from dead matter. From such reliable sources as have noticed these experiments it would appear that the action of radium on a sterilized gelatin culture, such as is used for growing bacteria, produces peculiar growths which are certainly not bacterial, but which differ in many respects from ordinary branching crystals. What they really are, it seems to be too early to conclude. All that is known at present is briefly summed up in the following note from *The Lancet* (London). Says the writer:

"Briefly the experiment consisted in placing radium salts in sterilized gelatin culture, care being taken to sterilize both the salt and the broth before commencing the experiment. After twenty-four hours or so in the case of the bromid and about three or four days in that of the chlorid a peculiar culture-like growth appeared on the surface and gradually made its way downward until after a fortnight, in some cases, it had grown fully a centimeter beneath the surface. The centrals showed no growth whatever.

"At first sight on microscopic examination the growth appeared to be due to microbes, but as they did not give subcultures when inoculated in fresh media they could scarcely be bacteria. Their presence would appear to be due to the spontaneous action of the radium salt upon the culture medium and not solely to the influence of anything which previously existed therein. Mr. Burke concluded after a careful and prolonged examination of their structure, behavior, and development that they are highly organized bodies, altho not bacteria, and that they arose in some way from the action of the invisible particles of radium. He has proposed to give these bodies the name of 'radiobes' as indicating their resemblance to microbes as well as their distinct nature and origin. It has been suggested that they are, after all, crystals, but Mr. Burke is confident that they are not of the nature of crystals.

"While admitting the extreme interest of these results the evidence that gelatin culture has been vitalized by purely physical and inorganic agencies, that life has been established out of inanimate material, is not at the present stage of the experiment convincing, and further results will be awaited before the opponents of the 'spontaneous theory' may be induced to abandon their position."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT a method of using acetylene gas as an explosive has been devised in Germany, is asserted by *The American Inventor* (Washington, May 15). It says: "By means of an air mixture explosive force is obtained which can compete with that of powder and dynamite. The explosion takes place in an air-chamber and is caused by an electric spark. For this purpose carbide of calcium is reduced to small particles and put into a cartridge, consisting of a tin box. In this the carbide lies at the bottom and above it is a partition filled with water. Above this is a vacant space with the electric percussion device. On the side of the cartridge is an iron pin, by means of which the partition between the carbide and the water can be perforated. After the drill-hole has been completed the cartridge is placed into it and the hole is closed with a wooden stopper. Then the protruding iron pin is dealt a blow, by which the partition is perforated and the water is caused to come in contact with the carbide, whereby acetylene gas is generated. This mixes with the air of the drill-hole. After five minutes the gas is ignited by an electric spark."

REGARDING the accounts in the daily press of the recent fast train runs between New York and Chicago, *The American Machinist* makes the following comment: "We note that one daily paper has a prominent headline which reads, 'Faster Than the Wind,' and it emphasizes the fact that one of these trains traveled over the surface of the earth faster than the wind which was accompanying a certain storm, so that the train outran the wind. It seems curious that any one should attach importance to a circumstance such as this. By reference to a weather report, one can readily perceive, if he does not otherwise become aware of the fact, that the saying 'the speed of the wind' means nothing; that the wind may blow at any rate of speed, varying from one mile an hour to about a hundred per hour, and that, therefore, the fact that a train runs faster than the wind is wonderful or not, depending altogether upon how fast the wind is moving. A very slow train often runs faster than the wind." The writer might have added that the wind blows in different directions in different parts of a storm, so that a train, in passing through one, travels part of the way with the wind and part of the way against it.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION UNDER CRITICISM.

THE conference of employed officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, held recently at Niagara, took what President G. Stanley Hall (of Clarke University, Worcester, Mass.) characterized as "a magnificent new step" when it not only opened its platform to, but invited frank criticism from, men of expert training and ability. The criticisms offered, as well as the discussions which followed, are published in *Association Men* (New York, July). From this source we learn that President Hall, already quoted, recalled the days when "the pure culture of personal piety was relatively a far larger part of the association's activities than it is now," and admonished its officers not to "let the strong, short circuit current between the individual and Jesus be weakened by the multiplication of long-circuit activities." President Henry C. King, of Oberlin College, indicated a tendency on the part of the Y. M. C. A. to bring to the Bible "a practically full-fledged dogmatic theology — not very carefully thought through — in consequence of the influence of a good deal of the earlier literature of the Association movement." But the most drastic criticisms uttered were those of Mr. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, of the New York *Outlook*. The employed officer, said Mr. Abbott, is the controlling force in the Young Men's Christian Association to-day—"his hope, his faith, his charity, his thoughts, his beliefs, his conduct, his manner, his appearance constitute the traits which first are attributed to the Association and then are fixed upon it." Yet these men, he continued, are as a rule intellectually ill-equipped for their work. He declared further:

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PRESIDENT HENRY C. KING,

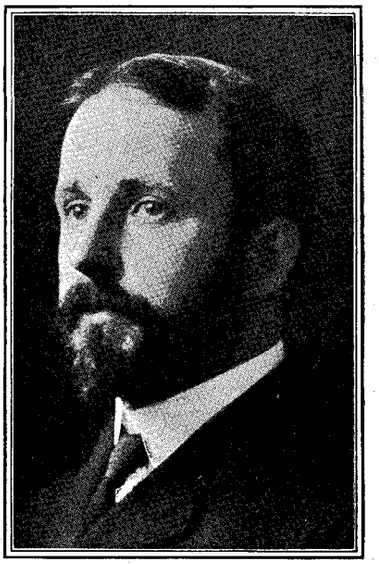
Who questioned the attitude of the Association toward higher criticism. "Do the Associations intend to shut out even thoroughly constructive men, if their entire position is not along old line views of the Bible?" he asked.

"Few secretaries in any adequate sense are either students or thinkers. In a very limited sense many secretaries are students. They are largely observers of modern methods in use among Associations. They are imitators rather than students. Outside the limits of certain professional methods they know little and care less about the religious progress of the world. They are ignorant of the social feeling of the times, the growing sense of social morality, as they are also of religious movements.

"You have not begun to understand how the intellectual permeates all life, and how the lack of intellectual vigor is likely to vitiate all your work. The secretary who regards intellectual activity as outside of his province minimizes his office. This underestimate of the intellectual is very evident in the lack of regard for the boy who is by temperament quiet, studious, imaginative, or artistic. In the boys' departments the active boy, what some psychologists call the motor-minded boy, rules. The sensor-minded boy, the boy who lives in his thoughts or his fancies, is treated as an inferior. In that discrimination you have rendered a verdict against yourselves.

"In this disregard of the intellectual life lies one reason for the failure of the Associations to win the cooperation of college-bred men. Artisans, I think, are much keener intellectually than clerks. Pit them against one another in discussion, for instance, on socialism and see. The temperament of the Associations is still that of the commercial classes of society. . . . . .

"Next to personality I would place manners and taste as a cause affecting efficiency. . . . The prevalence of bad taste is nowhere so conspicuous as in the music of the Association. Triviality is deadly to reverence, and reverence is the soul of religion."



MR. ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

He criticized the intellectual equipment of the Association's employed officers, few of whom, he said, "are in any adequate sense either students or thinkers."

There are three prime defects, concluded Mr. Abbott, to which all the shortcomings indicated can be referred. These he tabulated as follows:

"1. Intellectual: Unequipped minds.

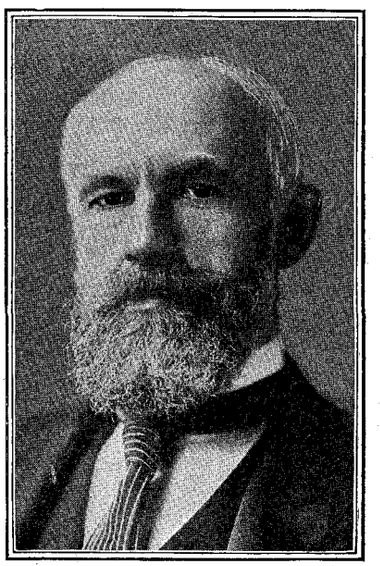
"2. Ethical: Timidity or indifference in the presence of great social problems.

"3. Institutional: Complacent isolation."

Mr. Abbott's attitude, while critical, was the reverse of hostile. He spoke with enthusiasm of the possibilities of the Association, and concluded:

"What career issues a summons to a loftier life than that of the ideal secretary? Here ready to his hand is a great lay order devoted to the service of men, fitted with that energy which is at once love for Jesus Christ and faith in his power, and set in the midst of human life approachable as never in any other land or age, where kingdoms, and peoples and tongues have been assembled for enlightenment; can any man full of ambition to serve covet any greater office in that army which is to bring not only individual men but also society, kindred and tribes and nations under the domination of our God and His Christ?"

To obtain still further the benefit of outside criticism, the committee sent letters to one hundred ministers of seven denominations who were understood to hold a critical attitude toward the Association, asking for frank comment upon the Association's work. From the answers to these letters we gather the following charges: "It may have been an assistant to the Church, but to-day it is a competitor." "It is reaching the class that needs it the least; those who need it the most can not afford the price." "It tends to develop a brotherhood outside of the church." "The institution has a 'goody-goody' atmosphere which is not a genuine spiritual atmosphere." In connection with the charge that the Association is to-day a



PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL,

Who recalled the time when "the pure culture of personal piety was relatively a far larger part of the Association's activities than it is now."

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competitor of the Church, it is interesting to note the following words of Dr. Gulick, a man for fifteen years prominently connected with Association work. He said, at the recent convention: "It is pretty clear to me that no Association officer has a right to publicly connect himself with any wing of the church. He belongs to the body."

Dr. Buckley, reviewing the whole discussion editorially in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth., New York), reaches the following conclusions:

"The Young Men's Christian Association is entitled to credit for the following achievements:

"1. It brought young men to their proper place in the vanguard of Christian work.

"2. It contributed greatly to the spirit of unity among the denominations in this country.

"3. It is doing the same now in all the countries of the world.

"4. It diffuses throughout the world the spirit of American enterprise in religious and social work.

"5. Its railroad work is worthy of all praise, and alone justifies its existence.

"Self-criticism, the welcoming of honest friendly criticism, the serious consideration of the attacks of enemies, the recognition of the fact that from such organizations and opportunities may reasonably be expected the faithful, uncompromising adherence to evangelical truth, and the maintaining of the moral and spiritual element as the primary aim, will insure its progress and beneficent influence to the end of time."

BEGINNINGS OF A RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS REFORMATION.

OUT of the literary activities of certain of the younger Russian writers has developed a pronounced philosophico-religious tendency, which seems to mark a phase of what is observable in many parts of the Christian world, namely, a return to spiritual faith. This Russian manifestation, according to S. C. de Soissons, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Contemporary Review*, may be described in general terms as "idealism ranged against a former materialism," and the extent to which enthusiasm for the new cult carries its devotees is such as "to outrage all the laws of reasonable restraint in the dreaminess of its outlook."

The new movement has for its official organ a review called the *Novyj Put*, or the *New Road*, which already possesses a high literary standing. Moreover, says the writer, outside the "publications specially designed for the clergy there is not another review in Europe which gives so much space to religious questions." Among its contributors are Dmitri Merejkovski, "the world-famous novelist and literary critic"; Vladimir Rozanoff, "an original and many-sided thinker and journalist"; and Nicolai Minskij, "a lyrical poet and dramatist"—all of whom, putting aside personal differences, "agree as to their principal aim, which is to raise the soul of the nation to a higher plane of spiritual life and to fight down the ideas and doctrines of positivism." The movement as an organized form was built upon the system of the religious thinker, Vladimir Solovieff, of whom the Count de Soissons writes:

"Solovieff, who died prematurely about two years ago, may be said to have been the leader of the new philosophic and religious movement in Russian thought, of which I write. During his lifetime he was looked upon as a wild dreamer. But he has left his countrymen a rich store of ideas, which have grown up after his death and blossomed in the idealist atmosphere of the present day. Solovieff was one of the greatest idealists of our time.

Of the more definite elements of the new movement the writer says:

"The Russian seekers after the religious ideal agree, however, in one thing, and that is that the Christian doctrine is the only road leading to that ideal, and that its proper domain is the universal Christian church with its dogmas and its mystic unity of the spiritual life. Thus their ideas have nothing in common with Tolstoyism, which, altho based on Christian morality and wishing that morality to be put in practise, aspires to know nothing of Christian mysticism. Merejkovski and Rozanoff, who have spoken very plainly on the subject, incline to the opposite of Tolstoyism; they seem to forget the ethical side of Christianity, and to see its essence not in the moral but in the mystic development of the human spirit. . . . . .

"One of the articles of their creed appears to be the universal Christian church, not as it now exists, but as the ideal of the future, the aim and end of the whole Christian evolution. They draw a distinction between the true Christianity still to come and historical Christianity, which, according to them, has never yet realized the ideal taught by Christ, but has only found the way to it. There are in the *Novyj Put* considerable differences with regard to dogma. Merejkovski, followed, as it would seem, by the majority of the group, accepts the principal dogmas of the Holy Trinity, Christ's kingdom, and the universal church; while Rozanoff, acknowledging their religious truth, considers the whole system of doctrine as a useless accumulation of soulless formulæ which tends to fetter the spiritual life of Christianity.

"If Merejkovski and Rozanoff do not agree in their views of dogma, they are of one mind about other fundamental religious convictions. They both reject the ascetic ideal, and interpret Christianity as involving the sanctification not only of the soul, but also of the body, and, indeed, of all physical existence as manifested in nature and in human life.

"Naturally, among the religious questions discussed by the writers in the *Novyj Put* is included that of the position and importance of the Roman Catholic Church. The advocates of Christian unity and Solovieff's adherents must needs be free from prejudice against that church, of which so many of the so-called schismatics are members. On the other hand, their critical attitude toward historical Christianity, which includes the early history of both the Eastern and Western churches, has tended to a certain understanding with the official Russian Church, and excludes the acknowledgment of Catholic ideas. They are not in favor of any of the existing Christian churches, but they look forward to the unity of all churches in one ideal church of the future, which shall embrace all humanity and thus become universal—a perfect realization of the Christian ideal. That universal church of the future is the principal subject of their discussions with the representatives of the official church in Russia, who are now no longer satisfied with the administrative means of propaganda which they have used against multiplying religious sects among the lower classes, but try by means of public discussions to draw the new sect which is appearing among the intellectual classes into the orthodox church."

During the last two years philosophical and religious meetings have been held in St. Petersburg, at which dignitaries of the highest orders of the established church and the lay element, led by the writers grouped round the *Novyj Put*, have freely discussed questions concerning faith and the aims of the Christian church. At these meetings questions dealing with the state religion have been handled, particularly the question of religious tolerance.

Imagination in Religion.—"We are in danger to-day of losing the romance of religion, and it is only by means of a quickened, cleansed, and sanctified imagination that it can be restored to us," writes Mr. George Jackson in *The Methodist Recorder* (London). In this modern sense the word is not used in the Bible. There, Mr. Jackson points out, "imagination always means evil purpose, contrivance." Of the importance to religion of "imagination" as we understand the word, Mr. Jackson goes on to say:

"The practical difficulty of belief often lies rather in the inability of the imagination to conceive the reality of things spiritual and eternal, than in the refusal of the reason to render assent to the evidences of their truth. Take, *e.g.*, the objection that is often urged with so much plausibility against the doctrine of immortality. How, it is asked, can we believe in immortality for the whole human race, for the countless hosts of the great dead empires of the past—Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Rome—for the vanished tribes of North America, for the swarming millions of India and

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China? As well ask us to believe in the resurrection of the leaves of the forest that withered and fell before the last autumn winds. So it is urged; and the curious thing is that men should take this for reasoning. But reasoning there is none; it is simply an attempt to terrorize the imagination . . . . . .

"In precisely the same way it is the poverty of our imagination that lends its chief force to the objections so often heard to the doctrine of a particular providence. In the vast universe of created being, what is man that God should be mindful of him? Can we believe that God really cares when a man is out of work, or a little child is sick, or a pauper dies? So runs the familiar 'argument.' But here, again, argument there is none, but only another attempt to terrorize the imagination."

NEW ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCHES IN AMERICA.

REV. W. J. DAWSON, the English revivalist who has been carrying on an evangelical campaign in this country, writes to *The Christian World* (London), on the subject of religious tendencies in America. He claims to detect a marked breaking away, on the part of the church, from its tradition of non-intervention in the larger affairs of politics. No feature of religious life in America is more hopeful than this, he contends. It is "really the ethical side of the great spiritual revival which is already at work." "A wave of national anger against the abuse of power by the trusts, against corrupt politics, against the wholesale robbery of the people by the lords of wealth, is slowly rising." And from this movement, says Mr. Dawson, the church is not going to hold aloof.

Mr. Dawson's contention derives some support from the attitude of the church toward the recent municipal scandal in Philadelphia, when the ministers of various denominations lent their support to the mayor in his struggle for civic reform. Nevertheless, according to the Rev. James H. Ecob, minister of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, the church has still far to go on its new path. Writing in *The Homiletic Review* (July) he says:

"Religious teachers have failed to carry over to the public mind precisely the same spiritual laws and sanctions which they have applied to the private mind. This hiatus between private and public religion has been from time immemorial the genetic point of all civic unrighteousness. When men are permitted to think that, in any public act or capacity, they are not held by their fellow men to as strict an application of religious principles as in their most intimate private affairs, then we may be sure their latitude will straightway run into license. Their inch will become an ell. This ancient heresy that our life is subject to biformity still persists in the church. We do not, of course, shock ourselves by affirming the crude Dr.-Jekyl-and-Mr.-Hyde type of duality. We give it the bland, innocuous title, 'the religious and the secular life respectively.' . . . . . .

"Here we come squarely upon the demand for a reform before reforms, a reform inclusive of all reforms. The church must make one sweeping generalization, that the 'Father's business' is simply everything human."

That ancient bogy, "the secularization of the pulpit," says Mr. Ecob, has haunted ministers and people. "'Politics in the pulpit' was hardly a less abomination than the red flag in the streets." Referring to the civic corruption in Philadelphia, the writer continues:

"If the church and her ministry had in the past held the belief intelligently and efficiently that everything human is her proper business, this odious title, 'Corrupt and Contented,' would have been impossible. Civic duties would have been placed in the category of religious duties, where they belong, and enforced upon the public mind under precisely the same sanctions as private morals. As it was, the church was held in sophistical and wicked silence until the corruption became an open abomination. The bad government became so bad that the church was forced out of her false logic and pious dilettanteism into a rational and practical activity in civic affairs. The fact that the people turned instinctively to the ministry for leadership and inspiration is only another proof, in a long historic line, that the public mind moves to moral issues ahead of the church, with her impedimenta of traditions and conservatisms. Alas, that the captain of the Lord's host should so often follow the company! The revival for which the people and the world are waiting and perishing is not a revival to greater pietistic fervors, but to simple, practical righteousness in all the affairs of common life."

GERMAN EFFORTS TO REVISE CHRISTIANITY.

THE future of Christianity, say the advocates of the modern "advanced theology" in Germany, must develop along other than traditional lines. But when the question is asked: In what direction, or of what kind shall this development be? the answers are exceedingly divergent. Some of these answers are to be found in a recently published book called "Contributions to the Further Development of the Christian Religion." The authors, ten theologians, philosophers, and pedagogues, find a common basis in two propositions. One of these is "that in Christianity an eternal truth has come to light, and a kind of life has been developed which deserves permanent spiritual supremacy." The second is "that the present state of the Christian religion does not meet the requirements of modern thought and life, because in its present form the eternal truth of Christianity is saturated with many human and temporal things, so that modern thought and life can not pay the reverence to Christianity in this form that it would pay only to that which is eternal and divine." These writers claim that it is necessary to reconcile Christianity and modern culture by eliminating from the former all that which the latter can not recognize as divine and eternal. Modifications of traditional Christian views, they say, must take place in such matters as the relations of the Christian religion to morality and to science, and in the establishment of an "undogmatic Christianity." Incidentally, the authority of the church must pass away. Among other books dealing with the future of the Christian religion, one of the most interesting is "Independent Christianity." The author demands a Christian communion, consisting of pure Christian personalities, without dogma or creed. The church needs one thing above all others, he holds, and that is "tolerance." The creative truth of life and not a stereotype truth of consciousness should be our motto. Gallwitz, in his "Foundations of the Church" strikes out in an altogether different direction. He chides the church that it has not been firmly enough rooted in the natural order of creation. "In the doctrine of atonement and in ethics, Protestantism has accomplished great results. But the Christian doctrine of creation has only been poorly cultivated and has not yielded the point it should give." From this basis he claims that the chief need of further development in Christianity is the sanctification and the spiritualization of natural things, both in the Christian individual and in the social order, through Jesus Christ and His spirit and His holy church. But this church must be in visible form, which is probably better realized in England than is the case elsewhere. The large mass-congregations are to be divided into smaller groups of believers and of free churches, in which a new generation, healthy in body and soul, can be developed.

The *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, a very conservative church paper, declares that these suggested "reforms" for the Christianity of the future are so hopelessly antagonistic and irreconcilable, that they show the folly of the whole scheme of developing Christianity along lines that are virtually a denial of the fundamentals and essentials of the faith.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE recent international rally of the World's Student Christian Federation at Zeist, Holland, calls attention to an interesting and significant movement. Leaders of student work in thirty nations, from the five continents and from Australia, were present. The movement was organized in Sweden in 1895. It has now in its ranks over 100,000 students and professors belonging to nearly forty nations, and contemplates an extension of its work among the students of Russia, China, India and Japan. *The Congregationalist* hails the organization as "a force making for international brotherhood."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

BRITISH ARMY CONTRACT SCANDALS.

THE British press are deeply stirred by the revelations of corruption and "graft" in the army supply department in South Africa, as laid bare in the report of a Parliamentary commission. It appears from this report, as published in the British newspapers, that at the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa between the English and the Boers, the English Commissariat found itself, in June, 1902, in possession of accumulated food supplies, distributed through various depots in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and Natal. There were sufficient provisions to feed more than 300,000 men and 200,000 animals for four months. Before General Kitchener left South Africa, at the end of that month, he formed a new department of the Army Service Corps and gave instructions to this "Sales Department" to sell this surplus, which involved the sum of $30,000,000 or $35,000,000.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. F. BUTLER,

Whose report on the British Army Contract Scandals "has fallen like a bombshell in the midst of high military and ministerial circles in England."

Charges having been brought against those who carried out General Kitchener's instructions, a Parliamentary Commission was appointed under Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., to investigate these charges, and the report has fallen like a bombshell in the midst of high military and ministerial circles in England. The point of the report, which incriminates military officers of high rank, is that these supplies fell into the hands of a "ring," which included some chief members of Kitchener's "Sales Department." The goods left the Government's hands at a nominal price, and the members of the ring who purchased them resold them at a high profit, sometimes selling the same supplies back to the army at a large advance.

One man named Meyer, who made about $10,000 a day in this manner, is described by the commission as "a person possessing a remarkable mental grasp of the necessities of a financial situation." The brother of the Army Director of Supplies was actually "the salaried servant of favored firms," and had "his brother's sanction to appear openly as the engaged servant of the contractor Meyer." Some of the contractors made profits "of from 50 per cent. to 500 per cent." The Government supplies were forwarded to inland army depots in South Africa, at great expense, "apparently only to be sold on arrival for a nominal price, their sale rendering the Government liable for customs duty, which in some cases is alone greater than the total price they have realized."

The Saturday Review (London), in speaking of this report, blames the incompetency of the army officers, and even suggests a reflection on Lord Kitchener. Its general verdict is as follows:

"The report . . . is most unpleasant reading. It involves the most serious charges against a variety of people both military and civilian; on the one hand, it opens out visions of untold folly and inaptitude for business on the part of some officers of the Army Service Corps charged with both the disposal and provision of army stores, and on the other hand it suggests villainy on the side of the civilian contractors fairly eclipsing even their performances in other campaigns."

The Times (London) is inclined as much as possible to discount the grave import of the document, and says:

"It remains a paper which must cause a profound impression not merely among the lovers of scandalous 'sensations,' but among all who have at heart the honor and the welfare of the army and of the empire. That impression would have been still deeper with responsible men were it not for the extravagant and tasteless rhetoric in which much of the report is clothed, and for the obscurity of certain passages, which appear to suggest imputations that either should have been made outright or should not have been made at all. Devices of that order may be calculated to inflame certain kinds of opinion; but they can only excite doubts as to the judicial character of the report among those who are most competent to understand the grave matters with which it deals."

The Standard (London) puts down the whole affair to the business incapacity of military men, and would avoid personal reflections. It remarks:

"If for the present we disregard the accusations against individuals, the story told by the committee, in the voluminous evidence which is published simultaneously with the report, is an extraordinary revelation of the incapacity of military men for dealing with matters of business."

Not so *The Chronicle* (London), which takes the opportunity to have a fling at the War Office under the Balfour ministry, and calls the report "one of the most scathing and unpleasantly spicy documents ever presented for the perusal of the British public." It adds:

"Some people, we see, apply the epithet 'astounding' to the disclosure of the latest—but not, we fear, the last—War Office scandal. We can not accept it; the disclosures are entirely in keeping with the ineptitude which has marked every stage of the War Office's administration."

The Morning Post (London) accuses the report of being "devoid of judicial character and even judicial tone," and of "throwing suspicion broadcast upon a number of officers of the army and other persons"; while *The Daily News* (London) thinks that the Secretary of War is "obviously desirous of whitewashing the parties to these disgraceful scandals." The Manchester *Guardian* also comes down upon Mr. Arnold-Forster—principally for his delay in ordering the investigation—but suspends judgment on its results; while the Birmingham *Post* lays on the lash with a heavy hand, and says the report "will be read with shame and indignation." It continues:

"For some days past many-tongued rumor attributed all sorts of dreadful disclosures to this report, but the actual document is, indeed, more remarkable than any hint or suggestion of its contents could have conveyed. We must confess never having read condemnation more sweeping or criticism more scathing. It is difficult to discuss the report in measured terms."

German Press on the Morocco Dispute. — While the French and British press have been filled during the past few weeks with talk of war over the Morocco protectorate (as reflected in these columns), the press of Germany have been calm and peaceable almost to the point of dulness, in their handling of the matter. The British and French press have apparently had the idea that Germany was trying to stir up a war, but if newspaper comment is any criterion, the German attitude would seem to be the most peaceful imaginable. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* warns the French papers that they must not mistake the language of German jingoes in Berlin for the sentiment of the German people, and advises the French press not to quote their utterances. "If a mutual confidence be the real aim of both parties," says the and Frankfort daily, "the whole press must feel their responsibility, refrain from publishing anything that is likely to disturb international harmony or be misinterpreted as intended to do so."

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One German paper says that if croakings like those of the Paris *Temps* are heeded "all hope of peace must fall to the ground," and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks reassuringly that "it would be a good thing if people in France would not let themselves be hoodwinked about the attitude of the German people on the Morocco question." To read some of the German editorial pages, one would hardly suspect a Morocco question existed.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF DISESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.

THE French press take calmly the passage of the bill for separation of Church and State in France by the Chamber of Deputies by the decisive vote of 341 to 233, perhaps because they have been clearly anticipating it for some time. Many friends of the Church, in France and Italy, are hoping that the Senate will throw the measure out. M. Briand, a Socialist Deputy and a supporter of the bill, who was secretary of the commission which formulated it, explains its object thus in his work on "The Separation of the Churches and the State":

"We are not asking the complete separation of the churches from the State in order to satisfy political rancor, or from hatred of Catholicism. We ask it in order to establish the one form of government under which peace may reign between the supporters of different faiths."

Anatole France, in his work, "The Church and the Republic," says that the separation of Church and State has been largely brought about by the intolerance of churchmen and their constant intriguing interference in politics. In 1891 the French Government was deeply offended when a number of French pilgrims at Rome hailed the successor of Peter as "the pope-king," and M. Freycinet on that occasion made this half-threat, which has since become fulfilled:

"This cabinet does not believe it has a mandate, either from the chambers or from the country, to accomplish the separation of the churches from the State, or even to prepare for it. But we have received a mandate to make the State respected, and, if separation comes as a result of the agitation I have referred to, the responsibility will rest on the authors of that agitation, not upon us."

The British Weekly (London) asks:

"What will be the result of disestablishment and disendowment? The answer is, that whatever is true and real in the religion of the country will survive and flourish. In so far as religion is dead, the mimicry of life will be at an end, and well that it should be at an end."

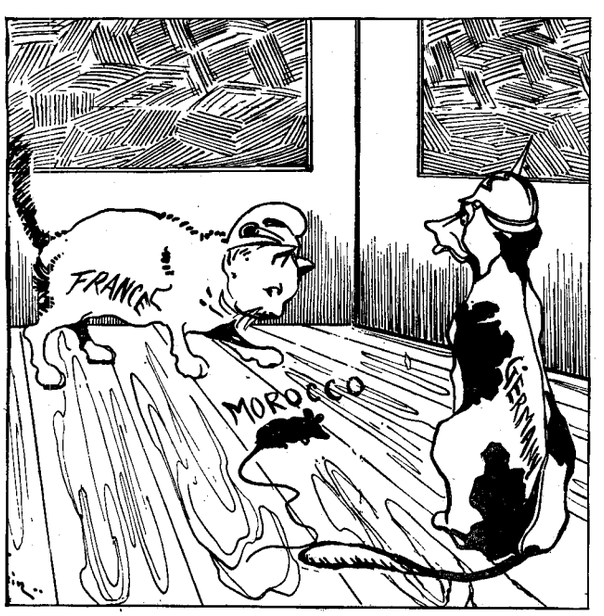
The most pressing inconvenience of the moment will be the failure of all government aid by the suppression of the budget for the support of religion in France. This budget provided for Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics 250,000 francs, 1,625,000 francs, and 41,125,000 francs, severally, a year. Since the Revolution things financial seem to have gone from bad to worse with religious bodies in France. To quote *The British Weekly* further:

"Disestablishment has come, as it always will come, at a time when it was not looked for. It is somewhat as it was in the years before the Revolution. In 1778 there were in France 130,000 ecclesiastics. They possessed among them one-third of the entire fortune of the country. Their total yearly revenue was 200,000,000 francs, which is estimated by M. Briand at present day values as 400,000,000. The material power of the Church was at its highest when that power and the moral authority of Catholicism itself were put to proof and overthrown. During the period preceding the Concordat of 1801 that immense power was 'sapped, destroyed, and annihilated.'"

Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that Anatole France looks forward with foreboding to the future. The Roman Catholic Church in France, he tells us, needs at least 50,000,000 francs for the support of its ministrations. He asks:

"How will the budget of 50,000,000 francs be made up? At first people will give. But afterward? The peasants are economical, the bourgeois are already burdened with poor rates, etc. The association founded in the diocese of Quimper already furnishes 50,000 francs to clergy deprived of salary, and how painful it will be for the clergy to go begging to the country squires and dowagers."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) speaks of the narrow and grudging manner in which the bill provides for permanent endowment funds in the Church. There are to be certain lay associations



NEITHER HAS ANY INTENTION OF DEVOURING IT, BUT NEITHER WILL LET IT ESCAPE.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

IN THE MOROCCO COFFEE-HOUSE.

WAITRESS—"Will you take anything?"
GERMANY—"No, and I will take good care that this gentleman doesn't take anything, either!"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

IN THE MULTITUDE OF COUNSELORS THERE IS SAFETY.

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(*Associations Cultuelles*) appointed to be trustees of church property, and authorized by law to accept gifts and legacies—but only to apply them specifically to the expenses of "ceremonies and religious services." The *Journal des Débats* says:

"If the dwelling-place of the curé can not be assured in a manner fixed by a foundation, it runs the risk of being merely a precarious and provisional home, maintained by a small number of persons or by an individual, so that the curé is placed in a position of painful dependence. . . . And who will suffer the most in this contingency? The poor congregations. The rich can look out for themselves, but in our small rural districts, which form the majority of our communities, the faithful will be condemned to efforts which they must constantly keep up, and from which the generosity of some individual might have released them. So the chamber has decided; but it has done wrong."

The same journal, speaking of the attempts of the liberals to strike a blow at the authority of the Pope in France, thus denying to those who acknowledge that authority the liberty of choice claimed by the representatives of liberalism, declares:

"Thus it is that bad laws are voted for, laws full of obscurities, of incoherences, and contradictions. We must not blind ourselves to the fact that in such legislation a choice has to be made between giving liberty to the Church when separated from the State, and maintaining the State's control of the Church's temporal administration. The latter can only be accomplished with the Concordat, which is abolished. As for the bastard and disloyal system which consists in separating Church and State, and yet allowing the latter to interfere in the domestic affairs of the former it is worthy of the petty jacobins who slavishly follow M. Buisson [a liberal politician and deputy who favors separation"].

It is not surprising that this revolutionary measure has called forth a protest addressed to the President of the Republic by the five cardinal archbishops, and all the other bishops of France. The position taken by the protesting prelates is based upon the provisions of the Concordat of 1801 by which the Church secured an income, and its bishops were to be jointly chosen by the French Government and the Pope, while the acceptance of foundation legacies and the use of church buildings were permitted. They say:

"We ask that the Concordat, that is to say the agreement between civil and religious bodies, be maintained, and if there is any reason to modify it, this should be done with the joint consent of both authorities."

This Concordat contained a clause by which "the Church relinquished absolutely all rights to recover its former property. In return the State agreed to pay an income to the ministers of religion." The Constitution of 1791 acknowledged that "the support of the ministers of the Catholic Church is part of the national debt." The repudiation of this debt, by the suppression of the Budget of Public Worship is "a refusal to perform an act of strict obligation guaranteed by a contract," *i.e.*, is an outrage on justice.

The second point made by the prelates is that the appointment of lay trustees of church property, the "Associations of Public Worship" "organized independently of the authority of the bishops and rectors," implies "a denial of the constitution of the Church," and is, practically, "an attempt at schism," for lay institutions are thus founded to govern the Catholic Church.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALEXANDER DOWIE,
Whose intention to save Paris arouses derision in that city.

FRENCH VIRTUE AND AMERICAN VIRTUE.

THE intention of Alexander Dowie, the modern Elijah, as he claims to be, prophet and miracle-worker, to visit Paris with three thousand of his followers, in order to convert that modern city of Baal or Beelzebub, has roused some little notice in the French press, and the *Intransigéant* (Paris), edited by the lively and versatile Henri Rochefort, has some pointed and pertinent remarks to make on the subject. The writer, however, is evidently laboring under the delusion that Dowie is a representative American and leads a religious delegation of the population who dwell between the Atlantic and the Pacific, south of the St. Lawrence. Hence he says:

"America contains some virtuous people, and these are so very virtuous that they desire to impart their virtue to our dear fellow citizens. To the eyes of certain Americans, Paris is a dissolute city. We are all depraved—creatures of pleasure. In order to make us good, an American has resolved to come and preach morality at Paris."

The writer goes on to say that he believes such a crusade in honor of virtue to be useless, for virtue exists in Paris as in America, and the French city does not need her supply of it to be increased, adding:

"If we become too virtuous the blonde American ladies will not come any more to seek husbands in France, and this will be a loss to our country."

There are two reasons especially why the Dowie expedition is in vain, he says. The first is that in all probability many of the professors of American virtue will find themselves converted to French virtue. To quote his words:

"Perhaps the meeting of American virtue and that of our country may produce results the reverse of those expected, and we would like to know how many Americans will take passage home on the steamer by which they arrived. They will number 3,000 on their arrival, but all will not go back. The conversion they will have undergone here will prevent some of them from regaining their homes."

Possibly the Americans are trying to form a Virtue Trust, he says, and to rope in new capital. But perhaps they are coming to purify French politics. He exclaims:

"If only they would undertake to render virtuous the present members of the French Ministry, and all the members of the Masonic lodges, and Deputies of the Chamber, we should certainly felicitate them on their good offices. It is true that President Roosevelt has proved to the world his personal virtue by preaching reconciliation to the belligerents who are shooting each other in Manchuria. If these newcomers have peace and concord up their sleeve, let them show it! In short, these modest virtues are the most important, and they include many ancient virtues which people in America neglect because of their small attractiveness. And yet we anticipate seeing the faces of these virtuous men, with the reflection that our most indulgent sculptors will find no models for Adonis or Apollo among them."

He concludes with the serious hope that Alexander Dowie and his American "virtuists" will not import into Paris the fashion of flaunting virtue in the eyes of all, and he says:

"Virtue loves mysterious concealment. The most virtuous hide the fact with extreme care. This is the reason why those who are not virtuous bear so strong a resemblance to those who

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are. . . . Virtue runs the streets in Paris; it is found at every step. The only point is, not to make it stumble.

"In France we love virtue—each one in his way. Our lightest poets have celebrated it. Has not Alfred de Musset himself said of Hercules:

> Pleasure he saw with beckoning hand approach;
> He followed Virtue, for she seemed more fair?"

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POPE AND ITALIAN POLITICS.

LIBERTY to vote and take part in the political life of their native land has at last been granted by Pius X. both to the clergy and laity of the Italian church. Such is the subject of his recent encyclical. According to the language of this document the object of the Pope is "to unite all the living forces of the Catholic Church in order to contend, by every just means, against anti-Christian elements in public life; to repair as far as possible all the frightful disorders which spring from the presence of such elements, and to bring Jesus Christ back to the family, to the school, and to society; to reestablish the principle that human authority represents the authority of God; to take new interest in the claims of the people, particularly those of the industrial and agricultural classes; . . . to see that public legislation is guided by justice."

This leads the pontiff to state that such activity as he prescribes must not be confined to private or isolated social efforts. To quote his words:

"Inasmuch as Catholic activities are in every respect efficacious, it is not sufficient that they be confined to every-day intercourse with our fellows, they must also find a field in the promotion of all those practical measures which are dictated by the study of social and economic science, by experience, by the conditions of civil affairs, by the political life of the State."

He proceeds to pronounce all Italian Catholics free to exercise their political rights as citizens of the State, and remarks:

"These political rights are of various kinds, and include that of taking part in the political life of the country, and acting as representatives of the people in the halls of legislature. God forbid that I should lightly swerve from the rule maintained by my predecessor, Pius IX., and his successor, Leo XIII., through a long pontificate, in accordance with which participation in legislative activity is in general forbidden to Catholics in Italy. Other reasons, equally binding, based on that welfare of society which must be safeguarded at any cost, may demand, in particular cases, a dispensation from the obligation of existing laws."

The words of the Encyclical are very guarded, and something has to be read between the lines. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. had declared of Catholic participation in Italian public life, *non expedit;* it is "not expedient"—thus removing the question, as St. Paul removed many such questions, out of the sphere of morals. Pius X. has simply seen the hour arrive when he could say *expedit*—it is convenient and proper.

L'Osservatore Romano, which must be taken as the organ of the Curia, remarks in this connection:

"There is no break of continuity, no spirit of innovation in this papal *pronunciamento.* The utterance of Pius X. knits and unites itself in a wonderful way with those of his venerated predecessors, and without the introduction of any new principles, such as it would be folly to suspect, he wisely applies in changed circumstances of the time that prudent capacity for adaptation which is inherent in the church, and is one of the finest of her prerogatives."

The Spectator (London) says of the effect of this new ruling:

"The political effect of this recession from the sterner policy will not be of great direct importance, because a very small section of Italians have attended to the inhibition; but so far as it is operative, it will increase the strength of the King's Government, and of conservatism generally. The families which, in North Italy especially, are sincerely papal belong for the most part to those classes whose interests as well as their convictions induce them to dread as well as despise extreme liberalism of any kind. They want above all things order, and if they enter the political arena at all, must, to be of the smallest weight, rally round the throne. The house of Savoy, which is neither Protestant nor skeptical, tho it has never admitted the absolute right of the papacy to territorial sovereignty, will feel that; and the total effect of the encyclical, tho it is not reconciliation, will tend toward the long-desired *modus vivendi* between the papacy and the 'intruding Power.'"

The Pope "has been wisely advised" in his promulgation of this encyclical, adds the same journal. Some of the priests, it says,

THE QUIET LIFE.

Mr. Roosevelt can't keep away from the bears, but his mission happens to be a peaceful one this time.

—*Westminister Review* (London).

UNCLE SAM'S HAT.

Just as the hat of Uncle Sam seemed likely to squelch the combatants, they break out again!

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

FOREIGN VIEWS OF AMERICAN PEACE EFFORTS.

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have been forming "secret alliances" with the Socialists for political reasons. Now there will be no more necessity for such alliances, and the church can regain its old conservative position. To quote:

"Some of the oversubtle leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, who feel greatly the want of physical forces at their disposal, will seriously regret this encyclical; but we fancy it will be found that, on the whole, Pius X. has been wisely advised to issue it. . . . Roman Catholicism, considered as a political force, will probably do better for itself by regaining its old conservative position, and announcing itself in sympathy with that individualism which is the guarantee of property, and with which in the popular mind for many generations it has been more or less habitually associated. No doubt its leaders proclaim with great wisdom, and, of course, entire truth, that they can accept any form of government so long as it is sanctified by obedience to the Church, and allows perfect freedom to the successors of St. Peter. But it can hardly be wise as yet to throw over the kings, or to arouse in the well-to-do a suspicion that at heart monks must always be in favor of collectivism. The papacy will certainly not regain temporal power by means of a popular rush, and it is hard to see how a party which in France may almost be considered anti-Christian, which in Italy is simply irreligious, and which in Spain is clamoring for the secularization of all church property, can be an available instrument for that triumph of the faith which the leaders of the Church, even when most absorbed in temporal matters, never entirely forget to be the *raison d'être* of their organization."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROSPERITY OF SPAIN.

THE present increased and increasing prosperity of Spain is one of the most interesting subjects of economic study. She has lost what was once the principal source of her wealth—her colonies in Asia and America, territories transcending in area and productivity any dominion ever included in a single kingdom. But she learned what it was to be "land poor" and to be overweighted with responsibilities which she could not carry. She has now turned to the exploitation of her own soil and her native industries; she is cultivating a mercantile marine, and the result is a rapid rise to prosperity, so that by J. Hogge Fort and F. V. Dwelshauvers, in *España Moderna* (Madrid), she is hailed as "New Spain."

These authors describe, under various heads, the rise of Spanish prosperity, and support their assertions by the citation of figures of the revenue and the value abroad of Spanish Government bonds. To quote their own words:

"An examination of these figures shows that in 1893 the revenue had sunk to its minimum. At that time the country had encountered a crisis. Spanish bonds were quoted at 65, and there seemed to be no prospects of a rise. At the end of the following year, however, business took a turn for the better and they were rated at 73, but the following year fluctuated between 60 and 65."

Undoubtedly the expenses of the Cuban War disconcerted the mother country, so that it was some time before it awoke to an economic life entirely new. The sudden fall of Spanish bonds to 34 was the final result of the war and the fears which were aroused by the defeat of the country. Since then the revenue has undergone a progressive increase, and little by little public confidence in Spain's financial stability has been restored. Since 1901 the public revenue has exceeded 1,000,000,000 pesetas ($200,000,000), while before the close of the Cuban War it had fluctuated between 600,000,000, 700,000,000, and 800,000,000 pesetas. By 1898 Spanish bonds had sunk to 34. In 1903 they were slated at 90. For the financial depression of Spain was the very cause of her rise to a condition of solvency. To quote further:

"It was at the precise moment when Spain found herself in the most difficult situation, namely, between 1895 and 1898, that she felt those keen incentives which contributed most of all to her patriotic and energetic efforts. It is no secret that her industrial and commercial revival seemed to start out from the financial ruin in which she was involved—a ruin which had produced a condition absolutely unprecedented in the economic history of the country."

The country was compelled to develop its own natural resources. The high rate of exchange made imported goods most costly, so that a demand for native products and manufactures at once arose; importations diminished just in proportion as home industries took advantage of the situation to operate with renewed activity. On the other hand, native products, marketable in foreign countries, were in high demand by exporters who shipped them in considerable quantities. It was amid these circumstances that "New Spain was born—strong, courageous, and resolute. . . . Happy is the people whose energy and national sentiment is so great, that of itself it is enabled to pass with such rapidity through so many economic vicissitudes. Happy is the monarch whose presence in the dawn of his reign is coincident with the industrial transformation of his country, its entrance upon the life of progress, and the inauguration of a New Spain."

Spain's industrial transformation has manifested itself in many ways. From the tables furnished by this article we find that the tonnage of the Spanish mercantile marine in 1897 reached the figure of 656,000—of sailing ships 164,000, of steamers 492,000. In 1901 the sum of tonnage was 744,000—of which 689,000 were of steamers. This improvement in the merchant marine was the direct result of improved trade, the sum of tons of imported and exported goods in 1897 being 2,419,000; in 1901, 4,467,245. The expansion of trade necessitated also the extension of the railroad systems, which in 1903 show an aggregate mileage of 14,000 kilometers and upward, with a total invested capital of 2,343,000,259 pesetas; as against a mileage in 1897 of 12,916, rising in 1900 to 13,281. The earnings of these lines in 1898 were 202,000,000 pesetas; in 1902 they rose to 235,500,000. On this subject the authors of the article before us say:

"Madrid occupies the center of the railroad system, which spreads like a spider's web through the whole national territory, representing a very large part of the country's wealth. We know all the vicissitudes and financial difficulties through which Spanish railroading has had to pass and from which it is not even yet entirely free. The establishment of this means of transportation has been very costly, partly owing to the nature of the country and the hard rock of the Sierras, which has demanded many feats of engineering. The introduction of the narrow gage has diminished the expense of building a line. In all of these lines the capital involved has been considerable, and the development of the Spanish railroad industry will always be an interesting subject as an index of the economic and financial progress of the country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE YELLOW NEPTUNE.

"Hurrah for European factories! Even a Christian torpedo may be a good torpedo!" —*Jugend* (Munich)

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN ENTREMET.

THE BEAUTIFUL LADY. By Booth Tarkington. Illustrated by Blendon Campbell, and decorated by William Jordan. Cloth, 12mo, 144 pp. Price, $1.25. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. BOOTH TARKINGTON is the *cordon bleu* of literary cuisine. No writer of the day understands quite so well as he the art of catering to the public palate. He does not cloy the taste for fiction by a succession of pretentious novels, but whets the appetite for his principal works by serving little tasty novelette-entrées between. Accompanying "The Gentleman from Indiana" appeared "Monsieur Beaucaire," a *hors-d'œuvre* that many consider the authors' *chef-d'œuvre*, and now preceding "The Conquest of Canaan" we have set before us an exquisite "made dish" so piquant in flavor that we await the *piece de resistance* with impatience.

In "The Beautiful Lady" the author has interfused with simple yet supreme art, French *esprit* and American morals—for Mr. Tarkington has clearly shown that in this country we, or at least our womenkind, have as specially developed and as refined a code of ethics as the Japanese possess in their "bushido." The story is told in a quaint Franco-American English (that fortunately escapes being classified as dialect) by the central character, who, except as he came to view his degrading situation in the illumination of the divine pity of the American girl, is unconscious of his heroism. Of his wit, being a Frenchman, the hero is not so unconscious. In fact, he uses it as a cloak to hide, both to himself and the world, the nobility of his actions. The curtain rises upon him seated at the table of a corner café, with a theatrical notice painted on his shaved head, "confused with blushes, at the center of the whole world as a living advertisement of the least amusing ballet in Paris." He prefers to consider the shame of his position from the standpoint of the artist rather than that of the man! He continues in the same vein, tho in English idiom, "I [had] asked [at the theater] for bread, and they offered me not a *role*, but a sandwich!" How to his abased eyes came the "apparition" of "a divine skirt," whose wearer saw no humor in his degrading situation, but with angelic prescience pierced to its secret, and how he afterward repaid this kindness by a courage which in her interest braved further humiliation amounting to the outrage of his most sacred sensibilities, may not here be given in *réchauffé*. None but the *chef* himself can supply the sauce of blended idiom, and the garnish of savory humor which are essential factors in the success of the "creation."

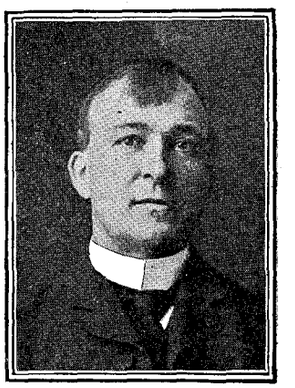
BOOTH TARKINGTON.

A DEFENDER OF "RECONSTRUCTION."

A SHORT CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Price, $1.75 net. Little, Brown & Co.

IN this compendium of the facts which have contributed to the establishment of our present Governmental laws, Dr. Thorpe has made a text-book which must prove of value to all who are interested in the study of United States History. For so small a volume its scope is remarkable; and, notwithstanding the heaviness of his theme, and an occasional involved sentence which detains the reader, the author presents his matter in a manner to hold the interest of even the layman in politics. Dr. Thorpe's book represents many interesting phases of the early struggles over the Constitution and the evolution of our Governmental affairs, and attains a peculiar worth in its concise recital of these and correlating facts and conditions which early disturbed the peace of the American Confederacy and culminated in the secession of the Southern States in 1861. His résumé of the negro question is admirably compact and clear, and especially valuable because of its strictly judicial telling. The negro was a problem in American politics in 1776. He puzzled the framers of the Constitution and compelled them to an elaborate attempt to establish the new government on a representative basis composed partly of freemen and partly of slaves. The resulting basis, of the "three-fifths representation," conferred upon the slaveholding South an unequal political power which gave it a long-sustained and confident predominance in governmental affairs.

The phenomenal altruism won by the American people through the Civil War was a phase of an inevitable racial adjustment, and Dr. Thorpe regards the abolition of slavery, tho forced by a growing necessity, the most notable political and civil adjustment thus far made in America. Of the mistakes made by our legislators of that time in connection with the lately freed and enfranchised negroes, the author remarks that "Critics living in these later days claim to understand the question better than did Congress in 1865," and he points out the danger of a return to slavery by way of peonism, that lay in a policy of gradual citizenship as proposed by critics of the Government. Dr. Thorpe concludes that there was "no other course for Congress than at once to treat the negro as a man and take the consequences." The author weighs with respect the criticisms made by Southern statesmen, but himself believes that the era of Reconstruction was as distinct as was the era of the Revolution; that the questions then at issue were national, not local, and that the stupendous problem of adjusting the popular government to the moral order which faced the Congress of that period was such as to give to the statesmen of that day a rank with the Fathers. By adjusting the theory of free government to the facts which so long had confronted them they destroyed a bickering confederacy and established a nation. Dr. Thorpe believes that the solution of the negro problem rests with the negro himself, and with the whites in those States in which the black race is a civil, political, or industrial factor; but, he adds, the negro himself must bear his share of the burden which his race imposes upon society.



FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE.

The book is indexed with commendable care and is provided with an appendix containing the Constitution and its Amendments, together with dates and references which suggest a large working bibliography for the student.

A BAR ON THE SCUTCHEON.

SHINING FERRY. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 405 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN this latest novel by Mr. Arthur Quiller-Couch, as in the real drama of life, there is no one leading figure that occupies the center of the stage continuously—it is a novel without a hero and without a heroine, altho in the attractive person of Hester Marvin we have a near approach to the latter figure. But it is to John Rosewarne we are introduced, as the head of the family, the owner of the ancestral estate and Hall, and the "big man" of the towns of Hall and Troy, between which old Nicky Vro plies his shining ferry. His life has contained one great romance, its scenes enacted in the wild days of his youth, when his love for Mary Marvin did not save them from the shame of a late marriage and a son born out of wedlock. But this happened in the South Atlantic, long before the story opens, and is a secret which in Rosewarne's old age is known to himself alone. It is the aged Rosewarne's knowledge of the wrong he is doing these two children, his legal heirs, in keeping to himself the secret of the birth of his son, Sam, that gives a clue to the remorse that now enthralls him. This Sam is a mean, cowardly creature, unfit for the inheritance his father intends for him, but with a smooth, oily exterior that covers up each fresh meanness with a Bible text, its meaning twisted to suit his motives. The passage in which the elder Rosewarne discloses the truth to Sam gives the key to the character of both father and son:

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

"The old man jabbed viciously at the gravel with his staff. 'And your religion?' he broke forth again. 'What is it? In some secret way it satisfies you—but how? I look into the Bible, and I find that the whole of religion rests on a man's giving himself away to help others. I don't believe in it myself; I believe in the exact contrary. Still there the thing is, set out in black and white. It upsets law and soldiering and nine-tenths of men's doing in trade: to me it's folly; but so it stands, honest as daylight. When did you *help* a man down on his luck? or forgive your debtor? You'll get my money because you never did aught of the kind. Yet somehow you're a Christian, and prate of your mean life as an acceptable sacrifice. In my belief you're a Christian precisely because Christianity—how you work it out I don't know—will give you a sanction

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for any dirty trick that comes your way. When good feeling, or even common honor, denies you, there's always a text' somewhere to oil your conscience.'

"'I've one, sir, on which I can rely—"Be just, and fear not."'

"'*I'll test it. You'll have my money; on which you hardly dared hope* to count, eh? Be honest.'

"'Only on so much of it as is entailed, sir.'

"For a while John Rosewarne sat silent, with his eyes on the horizon.

"'That,' said he at length, 'is—just what you could not count on.' He turned and looked Sam squarely in the face. 'You were born out of wedlock, my son.'

"Sam's hand gripped the iron of the bench. The muscles of his face scarcely moved, but its sallow tint changed, under his father's eyes, to a sickly drab."

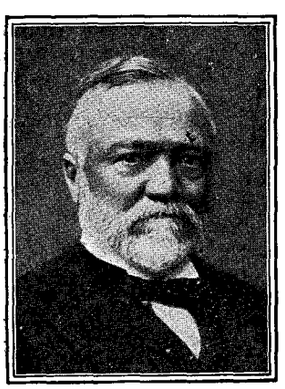
Had Mr. W. D. Howells taken up the story at this point we should have received a minute and illuminating record of John Rosewarne's penance, with its doubts, struggles, and pathetic misgivings. But the author's interest leads in another direction. Rosewarne dies after the interview with his son, and we are shown the effect on the life of the community when the decadent Sam becomes the master of Hall, and thus the master of the fortunes of two-thirds of the townsfolk.

The blind Clem, and Myra, his devoted sister, play a beautiful but pathetic part in the history of a community where the persecuting and hypocritical Sam is the evil genius, and Hester Marvin, who remains a mystery until the end of the story, is the ministering angel. These figures are all well drawn—not overdrawn—neither too diabolical nor too angelic, but human, and especially in the cases of both Hester and Myra, keenly sympathetic. But it is in Peter Benny, the quondam clerk of old John Rosewarne, that Mr. Quiller-Couch has drawn closest to life. This lovable little man, the meekest in the town, yet the most heroic when occasion needs, dances through the pages like a ray of sunshine. He is indeed worth a story to himself, and a further account of his life should prove of greater interest than the mildly disappointing tale that forms the present volume.

CARNEGIE'S LIFE OF WATT.

JAMES WATT. By Andrew Carnegie. Cloth, 241 pp. Price, $1.40 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

WHEN we recall the many respects in which the careers of Andrew Carnegie and James Watt run parallel to each other, it is not difficult to appreciate the enthusiasm with which Mr. Carnegie approached the task of writing a biography of the inventor of the steam-engine, an invention, as the Boston *Transcript* notes, to which the iron-master owes much of his fortune. Curiously enough, however, he tells us that until he was requested to write this new "Life," he knew little of the history either of the steam-engine or of Watt, and that it was primarily the desire to know more that influenced him to turn biographer. The result is a compact and agreeable presentation, not only of the salient facts of Watt's personality and career, but of a philosophy of success founded upon the experiences of both these interesting Scotchmen. Indeed, it is in the expression of the author's views of life and the world that the work's value mainly lies, for, as a biography, it adds naught to the store of available information. As *The Evening Post* says, it is "an exposition of the common-sense philosophy of success as the result of industry and labor, with James Watt to illustrate." Mr. Carnegie's philosophizing begins almost with the opening chapter. Writing of the necessity which early cast Watt upon his own resources, he declares:



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"Fortunate it was for our subject, and especially so for the world, that he was favored by falling heir to the best heritage of all, as Mr. Morley calls it in his address to the Midland Institute—'the necessity at an early age to go forth into the world and work for the means needed for his own support.' President Garfield's verdict was to the same effect, 'The best heritage to which a man can be born is poverty.' The writer's knowledge of the usual effect of the heritage of milliondom upon the sons of millionaires leads him fully to concur with these high authorities."

After this, it is only reasonable to expect a highly sympathetic study of Watt's struggles and achievements, and of the factors assisting or retarding his progress. From his earliest youth, as Mr. Carnegie shows, he displayed great manual dexterity—a faculty which was to stand him in such good stead in the construction of his magnum opus—a lively and energetic mind, uncommon resourcefulness, and an innate determination to master knowledge. In this last characteristic is found the keynote of his success. It will be remembered that while he was busied in the workroom provided for him by the authorities of Glasgow University, Professor Black commissioned him to build an organ.

"Watt," writes Mr. Carnegie, "knew nothing about organs, but he immediately undertook the work, and the result was an indisputable success that led to his constructing, for a mason's lodge in Glasgow, a larger 'finger organ,' 'which elicited the surprise and admiration of musicians.' . . . When we investigate . . . this seeming sleight-of-hand triumph with the organs, we find that upon agreeing to make the first, Watt immediately devoted himself to a study of the laws of harmony, making science supplement his lack of the musical ear. As usual the study was exhaustive. Of course, he found and took for guide the highest authority, a profound but obscure book by Professor Smith of Cambridge University, and, mark this, he first made a model of the forthcoming organ. . . . We note that the taking of infinite pains, this forearming of himself, this knowing of everything that was to be known, the note of thorough preparation in Watt's career, is ever conspicuous. The best proof that he was a man of true genius is that he first made himself master of all knowledge bearing upon his tasks."

Considerations of space forbid further quotation. We can only add that all who desire an intimate knowledge of Mr. Carnegie, as well as of James Watt, can not do better than to procure this book, which is, moreover, extremely interesting and helpful.

BENTON AND OREGON.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS HART BENTON. By William M. Meigs. Cloth, 535 pp. Price, $1.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE trend of affairs in the Orient and the rapid development of our Northwestern territory lend interest to a narrative of the career of the statesman who was most active in protecting American interests in that quarter. Benton stands just below Webster, Clay, and Calhoun as one of the monumental figures of the first half-century of our National politics. Without the commanding intellect and oratory of the first, the fascinating personality of the second, or the acumen in argument of the third, he yet surpassed them all in his insight into the real problems of the hour and in his prescience of future events.

His position on the Oregon settlement illustrates his statesmanship. At a time when such men as McDuffie said, "I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory of Oregon. I wish to God we did not have it!" Benton foresaw, with prophetic clearness, the development of that region. He said:

"It is valuable both as a country to be inhabited and as a position to be held and defended. I speak of it, first, as a position commanding the North Pacific Ocean, the seat of a rich commerce. The Eastern Asiatics are more numerous than our customers in Western Europe—more profitable to trade with, and less dangerous to quarrel with. The trade of the East has long been the richest jewel in the diadem of commerce. All nations have sought it and those which obtained it attained the highest degree of opulence, refinement, and power. . . . The apparition of the van of the Caucasian race, rising upon them in the East after having left them on the West, and after having completed the circumnavigation of the globe, must reanimate the torpid body of old Asia."

While thus strongly pressing the claims of the United States to the Oregon territory, Benton believed in a fair division of the disputed territory with Great Britain at 49° instead of the radical "54° 40′ or fight!" which was the slogan which carried Polk to victory in 1845. Benton distrusted Webster's ability to conduct the negotiation with Great Britain and told him he was "not the man, with a goose-quill in hand, to stand up against the British Empire in arms."

By birth a Southerner and a slaveholder, Benton naturally opposed the restrictions of slavery and advocated the admission of Missouri as a slave State. But later in life he changed his views and said, in 1849: "If there was no slavery in the United States to-day I should oppose its coming in; as there is none in New Mexico or California, I am against sending it to those territories." He was always for the Union. He opposed the Mexican War at first, but advocated its vigorous prosecution, suggested the Vera Cruz campaign to Polk, and intimated his willingness to lead the forces, if given supreme command. He opposed the Omnibus Bill and Wilmot Proviso, and strongly advocated the Pacific Railroad, closing an inspiring address on this theme with the figure of Columbus saying to the flying passengers, "There is the East! There is India!" His opposition to the extension of slavery led to his defeat, in 1851, for reëlection to the Senate. He entered the House of Representatives and served one term, occupied himself with writing his "Thirty Years' View," ran for Governor of Missouri, opposed his own son-in-law, Frémont, and supported Buchanan for President in 1856. He died in 1858.

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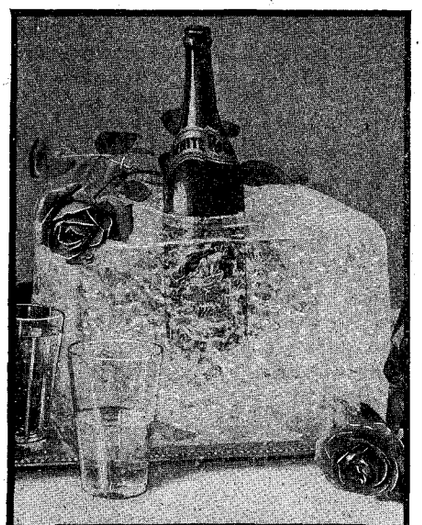

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

July 3.—A mutiny broke out on the Russian cruiser *Minine* at Cronstadt, the ringleaders being arrested:

July 4.—The mutineers in the Black Sea issued a proclamation declaring war on all Russian ships which refused to join them; a new plot to seize the *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* was reported frustrated. A general political strike has been proclaimed in St. Petersburg for Thursday; over twenty-five thousand men are already out and there have been a number of clashes with police.

July 5.—The standard of rebellion was raised on the *Kniaz Potemkin* at Theodosia, where the battle-ship arrived and demanded supplies, under a threat to bombard the city; a proclamation similar to that issued at Kustenji was given out by the mutineers, notifying the Russian Government that the decisive struggle had begun. . . Rioting occurred in St. Petersburg.

July 6.—Grave disorders throughout the regions bordering on the Black Sea have been inspired by news of the mutiny. Extreme precautions have been taken at Sevastopol.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 2.—President Roosevelt announced the consummation of his efforts for peace. Japan and Russia have named four envoys, each vested with full power to sign a treaty of peace. They will meet in Washington as soon after August 1 as possible.

July 7.—The Czar approved the list of Russia's peace commissioners and gave the plenipotentiaries authority to fix the amount to be paid Japan as indemnity.

A rumor that the Russians interned at Manila were plotting to murder their officers caused the American officials to place the monitor *Monadnock* near the Russian war-ships.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 1.—Germany, it is said, will, in the event of the rejection by France of the scheme for an international conference over Morocco, proceed in her own way in that country. Owing to the illness of Premier Rouvier the conference between him and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, was postponed. France has submitted to Germany a modified note on Morocco favoring in principle the proposed conference.

July 6.—The body of John Paul Jones, first admiral of the American navy, was formally handed over to United States officials at Paris with a brilliant display of public ceremonial, speeches being made by General Porter, Special Ambassador Loomis and Admiral Sigsbee. A French submarine, with a crew of thirteen on board, foundered at Ferryville, Tunis, but it was reported from Paris that no lives were lost.

July 7.—France's sunken submarine was raised at Tunis, the thirteen men who went down with her being all alive.

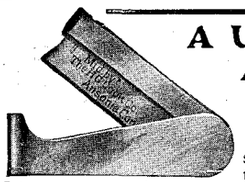
It was authoratively stated that Sweden would take precautionary measures on her frontier to offset the threatening attitude of Norway.

Domestic.

July 1.—John Hay, Secretary of State, died suddenly at his summer home, Lake Sunapee, near Newbury, N. H.

The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago indicted Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company and Morris & Co. and individual members of those corporations engaged in the beef packing trade on charges of restraint of trade, conspiracy, monopoly and the granting of rebates. At Kansas City the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company was indicted for contempt of court in violating the order against rebates.

Charles J. Bonaparte was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy, but may have to take the oath again,



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as his commission was not signed by the President.

The actual deficit for the fiscal year just closed is $24,000,000, or $6,000,000 more than the official estimate.

July 2.—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation on the death of Secretary Hay. President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, authorized the statement that he had appointed Charles E. Magoon as United States Minister to Panama.

July 4.—The Secretary of Agriculture has caused 1,209 suits to be begun against railway companies for violations of the statute requiring live stock in transit to be unloaded once in twenty-eight hours for food and water and allowed out of the cars at least five hours.

Senator Mitchell was found guilty of accepting money for practicing as an attorney before the Government departments in Washington, and recommended to the mercy of the court.

July 5.—The funeral of John Hay, Secretary of State, took place in Cleveland, the services being marked by extreme simplicity, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks and present and former members of the Cabinet attending.

July 7.—The formal acceptance by Elihu Root of the office of Secretary of State was made public by the President's authority, at Oyster Bay.

A Kansas court decided that that State could not establish a rival plant to the Standard Oil Company.

President Roosevelt addressed the closing meeting of the National Educational Association's Convention at Asbury Park, speaking to 12,000 delegates in the Auditorium and to a crowd of more than 20,000 persons in the open air.

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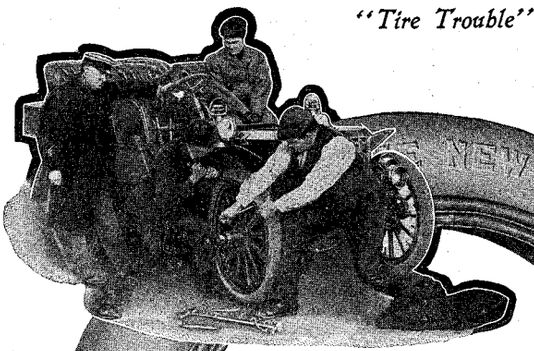

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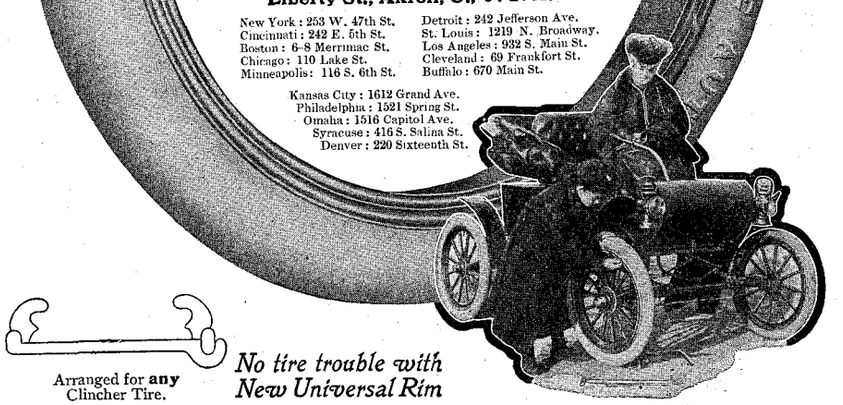

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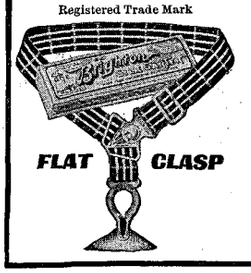

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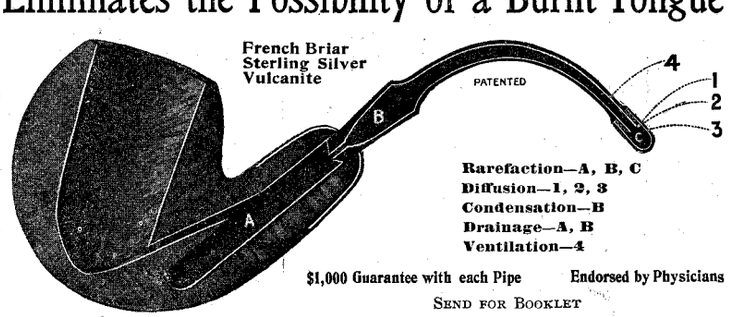

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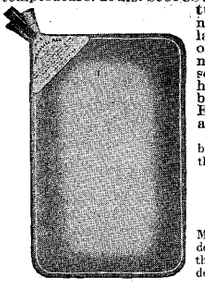

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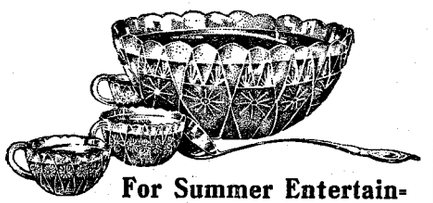

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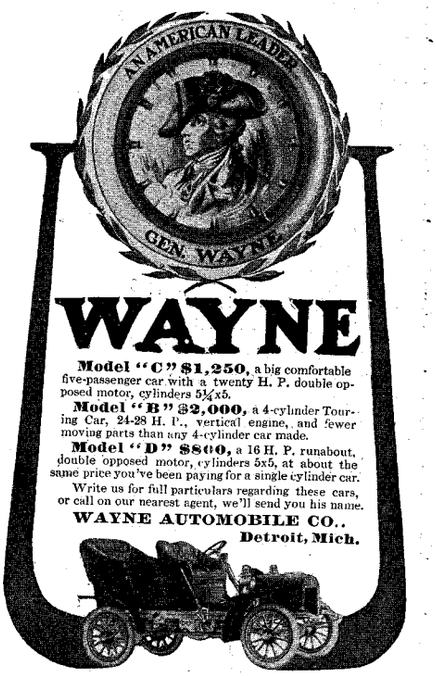

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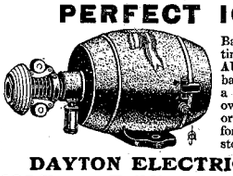

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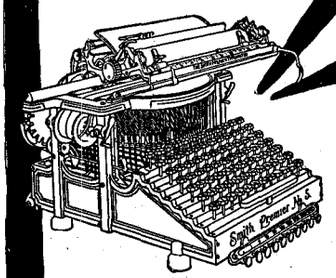

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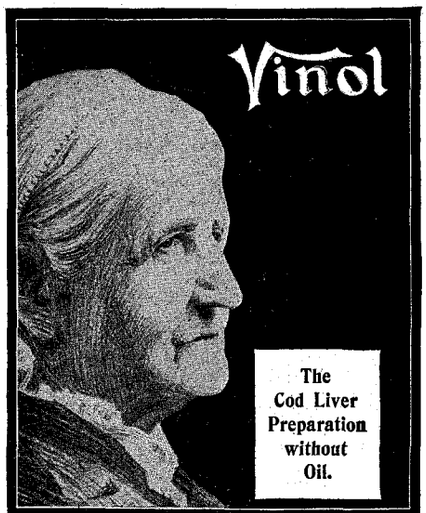

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the **Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary** is *consulted as arbiter.*

"J. H. G.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"What is the meaning of the words 'purin' and 'Purim'?"

"Purin" is a hypothetical basic compound in chemistry which is closely related to urea in composition. "Purim" is a Jewish festival commemorating the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews (see *Esther* ix., 26). It is observed annually on the 14th and 15th of Adar (about the 1st of March), with a preparatory fast on the 13th.

"E. G.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"The Standard Dictionary gives the word 'graduation' as a noun only, but advertisers often use it as an adjective, as in the phrase 'graduation presents.' Is this correct?"

"Graduation" is recognized by lexicographers as a noun only. However, like most nouns, it may be used attributively; dictionaries do not record all such uses.

"H. R. S.," Atlanta, Ga.—"When did H. de Balzac flourish and how is his name pronounced?"

H. de Balzac was born in 1799 and died in 1850. His name is pronounced as tho written Bahl"zahc'.

"A. A. F.," New York City.—"(1) In the sentence 'Last winter I was your teacher' is it not correct to spell 'teacher' with a capital letter? (2) Should not the names of the seasons be spelled with a capital when they are referred to as in the sentence above?"

(1) "Teacher" in the sentence cited is a common noun, and should not, therefore, be capitalized. When used as in the following sentence, however, it may be capitalized: "Last winter Teacher Jones was my instructor." (2) In common practise the names of the seasons of the year are not capitalized.

"L. J. R.," Fort Worth, Texas.—We know "moschatel" (French, "moscatelle"), a low perennial herb of the honeysuckle family; and we know "muscatel," a wine made from the muscat grape. Our correspondent refers probably to "mousquetaire," a term denoting a long-armed glove worn by women.

"W. A.," Toronto, Canada.—"Are the following equally correct? Which, if any, should be given the preference, and on what authority? 'Those who,' 'them that,' 'they who,' and 'those that,' as used in the Lord's Prayer."

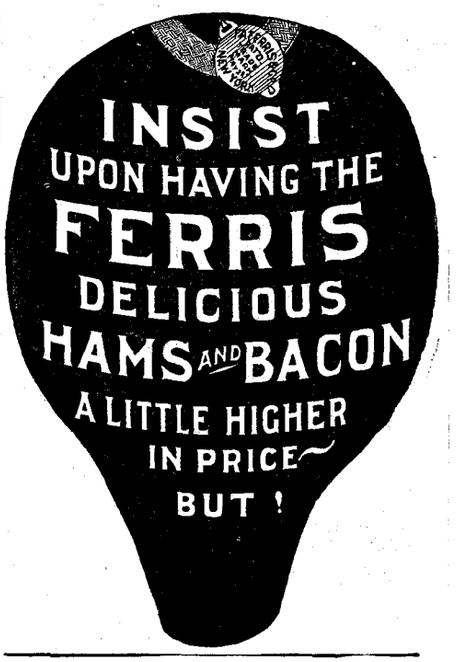
The only form to be found in the Lord's Prayer in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England is "them that." It is possible that in modern renderings of the Lord's Prayer, according to certain rituals, "those who" and "those that" may have been used, for according to grammar they are correct. The form "them that" might be considered archaic, but has been sanctioned by usage since the publication of the Book of Common Prayer in the year 1662. "They who" would be incorrect.

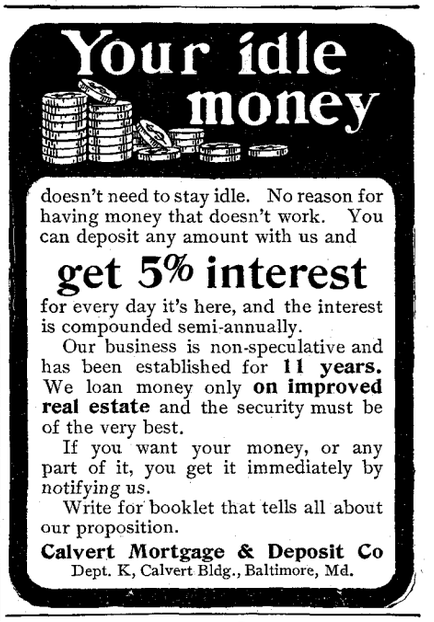
"P. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Are the words 'all right' ever written as one word—'alright'?"

There is such a word as "alright" in the English language, but it is obsolete. Under the Plantagenets this form, analogous to "already" and "altogether," found favor. Other variants were "alriht" and "alrihtes." Modern usage prefers to write the term as two words, "all right."

"A. W. J.," New Orleans, La.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the word 'acclimated.'"

This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, which has the diphthongal sound of "ai" in "aisle"—ac-clai'ma"ted.





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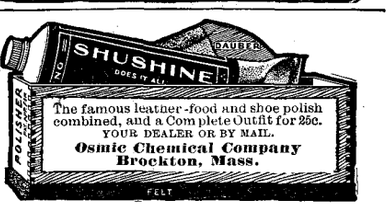

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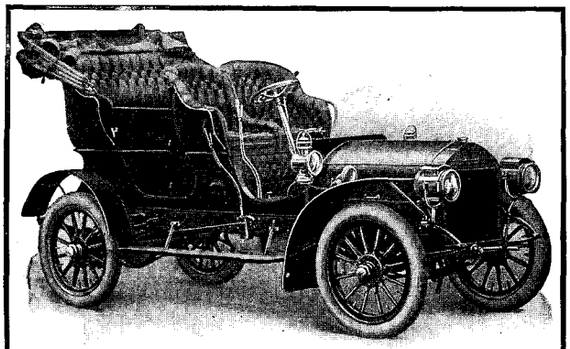

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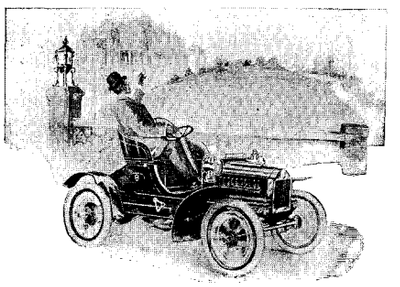

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